The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message to be Delivered To-Day.

Organization of the House of Representatives.

The Question of Exchanging Prisoners Before Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The President will not send in his Message until 12½ o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Perfect Organization of the House—Bills to Increase the Bounties and Pay of Soldiers—The Conscription Act—Medal and Vote of Thanks to Gen. Grant—The Exchange of Prisoners—Resolutions on the Subject—Slavery in the Territories, &c.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to grant a pension to JOHN L. BURNS, of Gettysburgh, Penn.

Read a first time.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) submitted a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire what legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of back pay and pensions of deceased soldiers, &c.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) submitted the following resolution:

"That the refusal of the rebel authorities to exchange negro soldiers and their white officers should not prevent the exchange of our other soldiers and citizens held as prisoners in just terms, each war will prevent suffering to our brave officers and soldiers in the hands of the enemy."

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteering, and to make an appropriation for the same.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) called up his resolution that the Judiciary Committee inquire and report whether Reuben Wilson is still a Senator from Missouri.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) objected entirely to recognizing Mr. WILSON in any way as Senator from Missouri. It would be a bad precent. He had two objections, however, to the inquiry being made.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said he saw no use in the reference. The Senate had repeatedly made decisions which settles the principle in the case, especially in regard to the seat of Judge PHELPS, of Vermont, and subsequently of Mr. WILLIAMS.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) said that the law of the question had been settled, and, as a friend of the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. WILSON,) he was sorry that he thought he had a claim.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought that the whole question depended upon the fact whether the Legislature of Missouri had really adjourned *sine die*, or only taken a recess, before coming together lately and electing a Senator. If the Legislature of Missouri had adjourned without electing a Senator, the appointment of the Governor held good until the proper assembly of the Legislature and election by that body. It had been said, however, that the Legislature only took a recess. He would, therefore, like to have the Judiciary Committee inquire into the facts.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that Mr. BROWN was elected in November to fill this very place, before Congress met; yet Mr. WILSON chooses to travel here and take a seat, knowing that Mr. BROWN will soon be here also. It might be considered that he came here to get mileage and pay. But the gentlemen were honorable; and an arrangement might be made for the time to come to an understanding and both get pay and mileage, one after the other. He supposed Mr. WILSON to be simply laboring under a mistake.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) moved to amend the resolution by declaring that Mr. WILSON is not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) inquired if the credentials of Mr. BROWN had been presented, or whether there were any credentials here of his election.

The chair (Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire,) responded there was not.

The amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The Clerk of the House here appeared, and announced that the House had organized, and appointed a Committee to wait upon the President with the Senate Committee, to inform him that both Houses were ready for business.

The Senate took a recess for half an hour, and at the end of that time Mr. FOOT, of the Senate Committee, reported that the Committee had waited upon the President, and that the latter would communicate his Message to the Senate at 12½ o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The House adopted a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to wait on the Senate, and inform them that the House had organized, and were ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) a Committee of three was appointed to act in conjunction with that of the Senate to wait on the President, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses have assembled, and that Congress is now prepared to receive any communication that he may make.

The Speaker declared that the election of officers of the House was now in order.

Mr. MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) nominated EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk of the House.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) nominated Mr. EDWARD EDMUNDS, saying that the latter, as Clerk of the last House, had been guilty of no dereliction of duty; that he had saved the Government one-third the expense of the previous Congress, and that such fidelity should be rewarded. There was now an opportunity for gentlemen on the Republican side to be magnanimous in reflecting Mr. EDMUNDS to the position he had so ably and so remarkably filled.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, thought that much cheek, if not brass, was requisite to make such remarks as those indulged in by Mr. MALLORY.

Mr. STEVENS thought that Mr. MALLORY ought not to indulge in such levity.

Mr. MALLORY—Of course I did not expect the gentlemen to be magnanimous. I meant what I said.

Mr. STEVENS—Oh! I know. (Laughter.)

The House then proceeded to vote for Clerk, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	170
Necessary to a choice	86
McPherson	101
Etheridge	69

For Mr. McPherson—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, J. D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blake, J. H. Blair, Boyd, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Brookman, N. G. Brown, A. W. Clark, F. Clarke, Olay, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, E. W. Davis, J. Z. Davis, Denison, Dowling, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Edicy, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hall, Hickr, Hooper, Hotchkiss, A. W. Hubbard, J. Hubbard, Hulburd, Hutchins, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, W. H. Kelley, O. L. Leach, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Meindoe, Samuel F. Miller, Morehead, Morrill, D. Morris, A. Myers, W. Myers, Norton, C. O'Neil, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, W. H. Randall, A. H. Rice, J. H. Rice, R. H. Rollins, Sage, Scheneck, Schofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, E. B. Washburne, W. B. Washburne, Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, White, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Wright.

For Mr. Etheridge—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, A. C. Baldwin, Bliss, Brooks, J. C. Brown, Chanler, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Eldridge, Fernando Wood, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, H. G. Harris, C. M. Harveys, Merrick, Hutchins, Jackson, J. Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Kalbfleish, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Leonard, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowall, Middleton, W. H. Miller, J. R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, J. O'Neill, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Robinson, E. Randall, Ross, Sanford, Scott, W. G. Steele, Stiles, Strouse, Stewart, Strouse, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, J. Wood, Yeaman—82.

Mr. MCPHERSON was then duly declared elected, and took the oath of office, and entered on his duties.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted that the several gentlemen contesting seats be allowed the privilege of the floor, and have the right to speak in their respective cases.

Mr. BEDINGER, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) nominated N. G. ORDWAY, of New-Hampshire for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) nominated Mr. ADAM GLOSSBRENNER, of Pennsylvania.

Whole number of votes	169
Ordway	100
Glossbrenner	45
Scattering	24

Mr. ORDWAY was declared elected, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties.

The House rejected ISA GOODNOW, the present incumbent, Doorkeeper. He received 86 votes, 79 being necessary to a choice.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Joint Committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that the President will communicate his Annual Message to-morrow at 12½ o'clock.

W. S. KING, of Minnesota, was reflected Postmaster, having received 103 out of the 166 votes cast.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the credentials of Messrs. SWANN, KUNDER and CHAPMAN, as members from Virginia, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and the officers and soldiers who have fought under him during the rebellion, and providing that the President cause a medal to be struck for Gen. GRANT in the name of the people of the United States.

Passed unanimously, without a word of debate or explanation.

Mr. FESS, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution providing for the selection of seats by drawing for them.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said, before this was acted upon, he desired to offer a resolution respectfully requesting the President to take immediate steps for the exchange of our prisoners in the prisons of the South, and that he communicate all correspondence in the War Department relative to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) thought it better that the resolution should lie over one day.

Mr. COX said that these prisoners need our care more than we do our seats.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he had no doubt but that they had been well taken care of—as well as they could be.

Mr. COX said it would do no harm to pass the resolution. At the beginning of the last Congress he introduced a resolution to facilitate the exchange, urging on the President to begin the system, and it had a good effect. The condition of some of the soldiers of Ohio even yet, notwithstanding the charity of the North, was too horrible to be conceived.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired whether the debate was in order.

The Speaker said there had been no objection, and that Mr. COX had been speaking by unanimous consent.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that he had objected to the introduction of the resolution, and that the Government and Administration had done everything consistent with honor for the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. COX said he had not impugned the Administration. Therefore the gentleman from Illinois was too swift to defend it.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) gave notice of bills to prohibit Slavery forever in the territories, including the President's emancipation proclamation. Also to repeal so much of the enrollment act as authorizes the discharge of a person drafted on payment of $300.

Much time was occupied in the selection of seats by the members as each name was drawn from a box by the Clerk.)

The House then adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR CLAUSE TO BE REPEALED.

The Provost-Marshal-General FRY, in his report will recommend to Congress the repeal of the $300 commutation clause in the Conscription act. It is thought this will compel every drafted man to furnish a substitute or to take his place in the ranks. A curtailment of the list of disabilities which now exempt persons from military service, will also be urged on Congress. There seems to be a determination among members of both Houses to abolish the commutation clause. Most of the bills thus far given notice of, look to this result.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senators met again in caucus today to consider the propriety of reorganizing Committees, but after some discussion left the matter in the hands of the Committee previously appointed.

ESTIMATES OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The estimates of the Secretary of War this year are two millions less than they were last. His report will show on what view of the war this diminution is based.

APPOINTMENT OF SURGEONS.

The following Surgeons in the volunteer service were appointed to-day: Robert Fletcher, Lincoln R. *Stone, A. C. Van Duyn, Wm. C. Bennett, E. P. Morong, Otis M. Humphrey*, and Jas. H. Thompson.

PROMOTION.

For good service in piloting the expedition in the attack and capture of the south side of Morris Island, the Secretary of the NAVY has promoted Acting Ensign WM. KNAPP to the grade of Acting Master in the volunteer service.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

DINNER AT THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S.

The Russian Minister, Baron DE STOEKL, brought together at dinner this evening the members of the Cabinet, the Russian naval officers, and other distinguished guests.

A STRONG COMPLIMENT TO GEN. GRANT.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S complimentary resolution to Gen. GRANT was passed unanimously without being read. It presents the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. GRANT and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during the rebellion, and requests the President to cause a medal to be struck with suitable emblems, devices and inscriptions, to be presented to Gen. GRANT; a copy of the resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and, together with the medal, transmitted to Gen. GRANT by the President, and presented in the name of the people of the United States of America.

A NEGRO CONSCRIPT SHOT.

A negro conscript, who to-night put his head out of the window of the prison where he was confined, was ordered to withdraw it. He refused, and abused the guard, who shot him. He died.

HOSPITAL INSPECTION.

Dr. SWAIN, Medical Inspector of the Sanitary Commission, left the city to-night for Harper's Ferry, Cumberland and other points, to ascertain the wants of the hospitals in that quarter, in connection with the Commission.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The memorial of C. W. CARRIGAN, contesting the seat of Mr. RUSSELL THAYER, and the memorial of JOHN CLEES, contesting the seat of Mr. LEONARD MYERS, all of Pennsylvania, was to-day presented in the House by Mr. S. J. RANDALL, and referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Kentucky Legislature.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. BRAMLETTE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Kentucky Legislature organized yesterday. Dr. HAWKINS was elected Clerk of the Senate, and J. B. LYNE Clerk of the House. The Governor's Message was read at noon.

He represents the financial condition of the State as satisfactory, and urges complete organization of the militia for home defence from guerrillas and robbers, and adds: "It is a source of gratification that the patriotism of the people has met the efforts to place sufficient force in the field for defence, and that we are now more secure and better guarded than at any time heretofore since the rebellion. In a short time, under an arrangement made with the Secretary of WAR, the thorough organization of enrolled and volunteer militia for our defence will be complete, and security will again brighten the desolated homes of our border people." He pledges the entire service of the State to the defence of the Government. Kentucky's position in reference to Federal relations is largely discussed, but no new position is taken. It is conceded that negro slavery is not essential to the life of the State or nation, but that the Union is, and this is a step in advance in Kentucky.

Municipal Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

At the municipal election to-day FREDERICK SMYTH was elected MAYOR, receiving 667 votes out of a total of 977 cast. The Union ticket for Aldermen and Councilmen was elected.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

GEN. HARDEE STILL RETREATING.

THE MOUNTAINS FILLED WITH DESERTERS

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, from Chattanooga, passed through Indianapolis yesterday, *en route* to Rock Island; 1,900 more are expected there to-day. One hundred and thirty-one officers, mostly belonging to Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S command, also passed through, *en route* to Johnson's Island.

The *Commercial* has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Dec. 7.

Gen. HARDEE is slowly falling back from Dalton with BRAGG'S whipped men.

The mountains of East Tennessee are filled with deserters and stragglers from BRAGG'S army.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Winter Quarters for the Army—Bragg's Successor—Weakness of the Rebel Army—Dependency of the People—Reorganization and Misorganization.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1863.

The time by mail is so long between this point and New-York, that though I might write you concerning matters of current interest, it would be stale when it reached the readers of the TIMES.

While LONGSTREET is sorely pressing BURNSIDE, SHERMAN and the Fourth corps are pressing on to attack LONGSTREET, who will give over the siege of KNOXVILLE (if BURNSIDE continues to hold out) to make his escape through the Gaps eastward into Virginia. This is the only route by which he can escape, even with a part of his army. But of this you will know by lightning.

Gen. THOMAS' forces, with the exception of the part now with SHERMAN, having closed the campaign against BRAGG, will now go into Winter quarters; and Chattanooga will be provisioned and supplied as rapidly as possible for future operations. Until that is done no great activity need be expected, unless the enemy should assume the aggressive. Of this there is no great probability. BRAGG is used up, personally, as well as his army. Nothing but the determination by DAVIS to sink or swim with him, and to disregard everybody else, can keep him in command. Almost for an absolute certainty he will be succeeded by a new commander. Who will he be? HARDEE has some pretensions, but hardly has the requisite measurement for the position. He has the advantage of being with the troops, and stands fair. JOE JOHNSTON would be the best man thought of, but for the fact that of late he has been unlucky, and seems to have lost caste, though, perhaps, for no good reason. He hates BRAGG with a genuine relish, and the idea that he may be ordered to reinforce BRAGG seems, for that reason, to be doubtful. The two could not work together.

But there will be no rebel army at all adequate to the emergency. The force that BRAGG reached Dalton with was not much, if any more, than half what it was when the late operations commenced. Longstreet, if plans work, will not, at best, be able to get away with a much greater proportion; and thus the great army which DAVIS so recently reviewed, and of which so much was expected for aggression, will be feebly on the defensive. From what source are reinforcements to come? From LEE? From BEAUREGARD? JOHNSTON might send 20,000 of straps, rag, tag and bobtail; but without three times as many *other troops and twice as good, BRAGG—supposing he continues in command—would not be much* better off. But it is not the loss of numbers alone, or chiefly, that has weakened BRAGG. It is the loss of heart. Everybody has foreseen from the start that there would come a moment when there would be nothing left of the rebellion but the desperation of the leaders. That moment, if it has not already come, is surely near at hand. But for this desperation the rebellion and the Confederacy would see an ending in less than six weeks—would be literally ended now. This last blow would prove the very last.

Refugees from districts in Georgia, uncovered by the panic-stricken retreat of BRAGG, have come in in considerable numbers within the last few days. They agree in saying that rebels who never before admitted that there could be failure, now confess they do not see in what quarter the star of hope is to rise; while the less sanguine, but more reasonable, confess to the beginning of the end.

We here may over-estimate the moral force and consequences of the blow which GRANT has dealt square on the front of the Confederacy. We rest our opinion on evidence that is tangible, derived from a variety of sources. Nor is our belief based solely on logical deduction, but on what is said by a multitude of witnesses.

"Madam," said I to-day to a rebel lady—the wife of a prominent rebel officer, herself highly intelligent and thoroughly informed—"what will be the effect on the Confederacy of this defeat?"

"Alas!" said she, "I fear it will prove fatal. It would be madness to attempt to disguise the truth. There is small hope for the cause now. The Federal army is too numerous, it fights too well, is at last in too able hands; while the Confederate army is too small, is too much broken in spirit, is too badly led, to afford reasonable ground of hope that the Confederate cause can succeed. This being so, let the end come quickly, and let the agony be over."

This, unquestionably, is the sentiment that is creeping into the Southern mind, leaving the rebellion naked of all else but the desperation of the leaders.

By the way, speaking of the leaders: I have been told by one who, from connection and communication with them, is well prepared to speak on the points, that it is as indisputable fact that the leaders with whom, when the final crash comes, there will be not even the hope of a future, have hoarded all the gold they could lay their hands on preparatory to escaping from the country. I have no doubt of this. Unscrupulous who, though not among the most prominent leaders, have been more or less conspicuous, either as original conspirators or in sustaining the rebellion after it was launched, have already gone to foreign countries, after converting their possessions into ready means. Large numbers are preparing to follow; and it will not be long before the leaders will begin to leave by blockade-runners. This I know is the expectation of well-informed persons in Georgia and Alabama, communicated to the friends left behind—all Secessionists.

It being impracticable to continue the pursuit of BRAGG beyond Ringgold, Gen. GRANT withdrew HOOKER two days since. With the exception of SHERMAN'S, our forces are now in and around Chattanooga, as good as in Winter quarters. With Chattanooga well supplied as a depot and with the requisite transportation, an active campaign which, no doubt, would secure important results, might be carried on by Gen. GRANT. But we are living under the entailed consequences of faults committed some time ago, and must wait till by much labor and waiting they can be surmounted. The railroad, as well as the river, which was given up when LOOKOUT Mountain was unnecessarily surrendered, are now in our hands. The road will not be in a running condition before the holidays, when we will begin to receive more than we eat, wherefull rations are served.

The army is in good condition, and buoyant over its last achievement and the prospect. I do not think that better fighting stock was ever put into an army. When it was reorganized, immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, serious blunders were committed, which cannot fail to inflict adverse consequences, at a time when the wisdom of the Government ought to be demonstrated in the choice of the means taken to secure the best results. I do not know but misorganization is something true of all armies, and that officers are made corps commanders when they should not have risen above brigade, or, at the best, (or worst,) above division commanders—that brigade are made division commanders, and division corps commanders. There are instances of this kind of misplacement here; and, to the extent it goes, the efficiency of the army is cut down. There have existed such a number less adverse influences, there has been such a liability to mismanagement, not to say disposition to gratify personal feeling and allow factitious reasons to control in the organization of our armies and the treatment of officers, that partial success, if not positive defeat, has seemed frequently to a logical consequence. So long as the right men are not in the right places, the results desired are by no means certain. The almost absolute power, touching military movements, confided to Gen. GRANT, measurably emancipates this part of the country from some of the influences spoken of.

Gen. GRANT is surrounding himself with the most capable men he can lay his hands on. He has recently taken to himself, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Brig.-Gen. WM. F. SMITH, who formerly held that relation to the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. GRANT has warmly recommended that Gen. SMITH be promoted to be a Major-General, and Gen. THOMAS has followed the recommendation with a strong letter to Washington.

RODERICK.

LONGSTREET'S RETREAT.

OUR CAVALRY IN CLOSE PURSUIT

PRISONERS CAPTURED AT CLINCH RIVER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The following is from an official source, and is confirmatory of the dispatches transmitted yesterday:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 7.

The news from East Tennessee is really glorious. LONGSTREET has abandoned the siege, and is getting himself into Virginia as fast as possible *via* Greenville. Our cavalry is said to be in close pursuit of the rebels. A large batch of prisoners was taken yesterday at Clinch River. SHERMAN has arrived at Knoxville.

From the West.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Memphis papers give no additional particulars of the late fight on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

The *Bulletin* says the impressment for the military service will begin in Memphis to-day. The enrollment is no protection against it.

Cotton—sales at Memphis, at 55c.@72c. Sales of the week 1,344 bales. Exports same time, 2,000. Weekly shipments since Oct. 26, 2,253, 3,067, 3,045, 273, 1,968, 619.

The steamer *Celeste* had her upper works burned on the 7th between Evansville and Newburgh.

Fires.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A fire in Centreville, Md., last Friday, destroyed the office of the *States Rights* newspaper and other buildings.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the Bromfield Methodist Church, which rapidly gained a headway that nearly destroyed the interior; the roof fell in about two hours after the fire commenced.

Ten steam fire-engines were promptly on the spot, and through the efforts of the Fire Department, the Bromfield House, Music Hall, Studio Buildings, Ward's Stables, and other valuable property, which were seriously threatened with destruction, were saved.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

By the burning of a house in Vine-street in this City, at 5 o'clock this morning, THOMAS MCGUIRE and wife were burned to death. The bodies were found in the ruins burnt to cinders.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A fire this morning destroyed ten or twelve business houses. Loss about $40,000. No insurance.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A destructive fire occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on the 5th inst. Loss $50,000.

The Canadian Kidnapping Case.

HAWKINS FOUND GUILTY—HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS' TRIAL.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

HAWKINS, one of the parties in the recent kidnapping case at Montreal, has been tried and found guilty.

The trial of Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, American Consul at Montreal, on the same charge, is set down for the 17th inst.

New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad, yesterday afternoon, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, was declared, payable on the 20th of February.

Death of Col. R. L. Seely.

HONESDALE, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Col. R. L. SEELY, one of the oldest inhabitants of Honesdale, and President of the late Honesdale Bank, died at this place this morning.

The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The State Board of Agriculture commenced its session here to-day, with full attendance. Dr. LEVINE presided. WM. PERRY read an interesting account of the agricultural schools in Europe. An address on agricultural education was delivered in the evening by Dr. LEVINE, which advocated a combined University for Massachusetts, and set forth the importance of intelligent agricultural labor for the support of our country in a financial point of view. He recommended compensated apprenticeship for freedmen under Northern labor, and read an interesting account of Col. GREEN'S contraband farm at Washington. Discussion followed by Mr. BURT, Prof. JOHNSON, and others.

Thanksgiving in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

To-morrow will be observed as a thanksgiving day, in accordance with the President's proclamation. Services will be held in the churches, and places of business will be closed between 11 and 3 o'clock.

Explosion of a Steam Tank.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The steam tank of W. & R. KIRBY'S slaughter-house exploded yesterday, severely scalding three men.

The Supreme Court of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Supreme Court of Ohio convened yesterday, and adjourned over until to-morrow without transacting any business.

The Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 10 o'clock.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reported Tender of the Command to Gen. Pleasonton.

The Troops Fortifying Against Cold Weather.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Rumors generally credited, but unconfirmed, are in circulation that Gen. PLEASONTON has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

It is reported that Gens. SMITH and WARREN were previously tendered the command, but that they declined to accept of the appointment.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac up to last night, state that 'all was quiet and our troops are working like bees on their camps, to make themselves comfortable during the cold weather.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of a Noted Guerrilla Chief by Negro Troops—How an "Original Secessionist" Regards his Parole—His Immediate Execution Probable—Speed of Gunboat Britannia—Arrival of Prisoners from North Carolina.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Friday, Dec. 4.

CAPTURE OF A GUERRILLA CHIEF.

The negro troops in this Department, under command of the energetic and indomitable Gen. WILD, are manifesting very creditable proficiency in their new profession, and displaying a capacity for practical usefulness which has, at length, silenced here every objection to their presence in the army. They are now in active service at several points, and but one opinion is expressed respecting their efficiency. Those especially that have been raised in this neighborhood, being familiar with every by-road, path, and hiding-place in the swamps and forests, are so many human ferrets, from whom rebel vermin has little chance of escape. It will be safe to predict a speedy end to partisan warfare in districts where they are extensively employed. From the experiment which has proved so successful here, important results must eventually follow.

For several months past, the counties east and north of this place have been infested by a gang of banditti under the command of a daring and desperate villain named BURROUGHS. Last Summer two steamers, the *Chowan* and the *Arrow*, were captured on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, the boats plundered and burned, and the passengers murdered or carried into captivity. A few weeks ago the steamer *J. B. Wade* was burned on the same canal, the *Fawn* fired into, and dredges and other valuable property destroyed by these graceless scoundrels. Besides this, murders and highway robberies have been of frequent occurrence, sometimes within a half hour's ride from Norfolk. Infantry and cavalry have at various times been sent in pursuit of these rebel "partisans," but hiding in the pathless swamps, or assuming the guise of peaceful farmers, every expedition against them proved fruitless.

Last week, however, the tide of fortune turned. Col. A. G. DRAPER, commanding the Second North Carolina colored regiment, left his camp near Portsmouth on Monday, on a recruiting expedition and a "gorilla" hunt. Passing through Norfolk into Princess Anne County, he encamped the first night near Kempsville. The next day, entering what is known *as the Pungo district, he had hardly commenced re*cruiting when he received information that the guerrillas were on his track. This was presently confirmed by finding the bridge across Nanney's Creek torn up, and a rifle-pit dug on the opposite shore, which, however, had been abandoned. From this time every precaution was taken to prevent surprise, and a day or two passed, when such intelligence respecting the movements of BURROUGHS and his band reached Col. DRAPER as led him to resolve on their capture. The ingenious means employed to entrap the wary guerrillas I will not detail. Suffice it to say, that Yankee shrewdness, with the endurance and faithfulness of the negro troops, proved too much for rebel cunning. After several days of marching and countermarching, a feigned abandonment of the district for two sleepless nights, the notorious chief, who had so long eluded the vigilance of our scouts, and who boasted that he could not be taken, was captured at his island home, near the sea shore, with several of his band, and conducted by a guard of contraband soldiers in triumph to the jail in Norfolk.

The importance of this capture is great—breaking up, as it does, a numerous and pestilential band of guerrillas. BURROUGHS is a noted man in Princess Anne County. He ran against HENRY A. WISE for the State Convention, which was held in the Spring of '61, as the "Immediate Secession" candidate. He is a Methodist preacher, and is said to possess great wealth. At the breaking out of the war he raised a cavalry company in Princess Anne and entered the rebel service. About a year ago he returned to Norfolk, went voluntarily to Gen. WILD, and was paroled. Soon after his return home he was created a "Major of Partisan Rangers" by the authorities at Richmond, and, in violation of his pledged word, commenced the organization of a band of robbers, which has since spread such terror through the surrounding country. For this capital offence he is now on trial, before a military commission appointed by Gen. BUTLER. He will probably be executed in a few days.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITANNIA.

It will not be pleasing intelligence to your readers that the captured blockade-runners which have been purchased by the Government and turned into gunboats, are not destined in our hands to attain near their original speed, and all on account of fuel. The *Britannia*, which has been repairing at Gosport Navy-yard since the middle of October, on her trial trip last week, preparatory to going to sea, although her engines worked admirably, could not be made to run faster than ten knots an hour. The furnaces of these vessels were intended for bituminous coal, and are altogether too small for the anthracite fuel furnished by the Navy Department. The *Britannia* is, however, a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, and attracted much attention while lying at anchor in Hampton Roads. She has probably ere this sealed at Beaufort, and resumed her station in the blockading squadron off Wilmington.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Fifty-six rebel prisoners arrived here yesterday from Newbern, N. C. They were consigned to the care of Lieut.-Col. MURRAY, ex Fort Norfolk. Several were boys not above 15 years of age, and quite a number were old men of 60. They belonged to WHITFORD'S battalion, and were captured last week by the Twelfth New-York cavalry, near Greenville, N. C. Their appearance was a striking illustration of the merciless character of the rebel conscription.

REBEL PRISONERS RELENTING.

The rebel prisoners at Fort Norfolk are daily coming in to take the oath of allegiance, and to enter active in the National service. Three enlisted last Monday in the new regiment raising here, and fifteen or twenty more have applied for permission to join various Northern regiments. Col. MURRAY thinks he could enlist fifty a month, if desirable.

TAKING THE BAIT.

Either because Gen. BUTLER has such a winning way about him, or for some other good reason, several of the most prominent Secessionists in Norfolk have recently gone up to the Custom-house, and taken the oath of allegiance required of loyal citizens. Among these new converts are JOHN R. BAKEWELL, formerly editor of the notorious *Day Book*, and a wealthy Jew named CRESSENGER, who built at his own expense a gunboat for the rebel navy. The former has been made the foreman of the Government job printing-office here by Gen. BUTLER.

TEWKSBURY.

Gen. Butler on Colored Troops.

Gen. BUTLER has issued an important order, providing for the enlistment of colored troops and the care of their families in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

He remarks that "the colored soldiers have none of the machinery of 'State aid' for the support of their families while fighting our battles, so liberally provided for the white soldiers, nor the generous bounties given by the State and National Governments in the loyal States—although this last is far more than compensated to the black man by the great boon awarded to him, the result of the war—freedom for himself and his race forever.

It is, therefore, ordered that hereafter every able-bodied colored man who shall enlist in Gen. BUTLER'S department shall be paid a bounty of ten dollars, and that while he remains in the service his family shall be furnished suitable subsistence, under the direction of a Superintendent of Negro Affairs; that every negro soldier shall have the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital treatment as are furnished to the United States soldiers of a like arm of the service, unless, upon request, some modification thereof shall be granted from these headquarters; that the pay of negro troops shall be ten dollars a month, but noncommissioned officers shall receive the same additional to their pay as others of similar rank. Gen. BUTLER remarks in this connection:

"It is, however, hoped and believed by the Commanding General, that Congress, as an act of justice, will increase the pay of the colored troops to a uniform rate with other troops of the United States. He can see no reason why a colored soldier should be asked to fight upon less pay than any other. The colored man fills an equal space in the ranks while he lives, and an equal grave when he falls."

Officers are forbidden to employ able-bodied negroes as servants, (except those under age and disabled,) it being the intention to enlist them all in the service of the Government.

Naval Movements.

VESSELS OF WAR ORDERED TO DEPART.

The following vessels of war now at this station are nearly ready to depart for sea, having had all their preparations completed:

Name.	Rank.	Where bound.
Vicksburgh	Steam propeller	Blockade.
Newbern	Transport	North Atlantic Squad.
Dawn	Steamer	
Honeysuckle	Steamer	Charleston.
Grand Gulf	Steamer	To arrive.
Fort Jackson	Steamer	To arrive.
Sebago	Steam gunboat	Blockade.

The *Fort Jackson* and *Newbern* will go away to-day, the former having left the Navy-yard yesterday, and being now off the Battery or Southwest Spit. The *Dawn*, *Sebago* and *Vicksburgh* will follow, and the *Grand Gulf* will get away about Saturday. These vessels are all fully manned, and have the regular quota of officers.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Rear-Admiral SILAS H. STRINGHAM, United States Navy, who lives in the City of Brooklyn, and has been for some time idle, is preparing to leave for Boston, the Navy-yard of which place he has been ordered to command. He will depart from this City on the 12th, and proceed to his destination, relieving Commodore MONTGOMERY. Admiral STRINGHAM is a native of the City of New-York, entered the navy on the 16th of January, 1800, and is credited with 21 years and 9 months of sea service. Besides this he has been on duty on shore 15 years and 6 months, so that his active list sums up something like 37 years, and will compare favorably with that of any other officer in the navy. He was last at sea in 1861, and since that time has been employed chiefly on Courts-martial and survey. He was President of the Board of Officers which reported in favor of New-London as a fit place for the Navy-yard, and his long inactivity has *been attributed to that decision. Commodore* STRINGHAM is one of the finest officers in the navy, and enjoys the respect and regard of all who know him. He commanded the Boston Navy-yard before. Commodore MONTGOMERY, whom he relieves, is the famous officer who first planted the American flag on the coast of California. He commanded the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, 22 guns, at anchor in the bay of San Francisco, when he was ordered on shore to the occasion of hoisting, and in twenty-four hours he had the American flag flying at San Francisco, Bodiga, Sonora, Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento, and at San Jose. The great business street of San Francisco was named MONTGOMERY, after him.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

This steamer, Capt. GARDE, from Cape Haytien, Nov. 28, arrived at Charlestown yesterday. She left in port the United States steamers *Powhatan* and *Rhode Island*, also the United States ship *National Guard*. The following is a list of the officers of the *Santiago de Cuba*: Captain, THOS. P. GARDE; Lieutenant, R. P. SMITH; Acting Masters, E. Lewis, Wm. McGLOIN; Acting Assistant Pa

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning of the Isaac Newton.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST AT TONKERS—TESTIMONY OF CAPT. PECK AND OTHERS—CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

The Coroner's inquest upon the bodies of those who have died from injuries received by the burning of the *Isaac Newton*, was resumed at Yonkers yesterday morning before Coroner WM. H. LAWRENCE and a Jury. The examination of witnesses was continued by calling [illegible]

Hiel Lake, who disposed as follows: Reside at Albany; was on board of her when the accident occurred; saw all the deceased on board the *Isaac Newton* Saturday evening after they were injured; the *Isaac Newton* left New-York at bay, about time, 5 o'clock P. M.; was not acting as pilot when the boat left New-York; it was not my watch; everything went on right until we got to Washington Point; I was sitting in the wheel-house and heard a report; looked all and saw a light; the Second Engineer came up and said something was the matter, and told us to take care of the boat the best we could; went down below and got the anchor ready, and let it go; saw nothing at this time that indicated an accident; after lading the anchor go, saw passengers coming upon the the cabin deck who said the boat was on fire; I then went up on the second deck, and through the state-room hall after two of the wreckmen; saw no fire there, and then went down on the lower deck to the donkey room to see if we could get our hose out; at this time the fire had thrown out so I could see it; there was so much smoke and steam that I could not find the donkey room door; made up my mind we could not put the fire out, and went back to the stateroom hall; arriving there I saw Capt. Peck walking forward through the hall at this time the *Daniel S. Miller* with the barges in tow came up, and I helped to get the passengers off, and I helped get the passengers on board of her; helped get Mr. Gleason off the steamer; found him at the foot of the stairs leading from the state-room hall aft; also assisted to get the fireman on board the propeller; then started to go forward through the state-room hall; there were no passengers aft in the hall at this time; when I got midships near the ventilator the flame burst out, and compelled me to retreat; I then got aboard the barge myself; from the barge I got into a small boat, to scull forward and get Capt. Peck off the steamer; after sculling a short distance I discovered that a steaming was in front of the *Isaac Newton*, taking people off, and I returned to the barge; we then cut the lines of the propeller, and went forward and took the passengers off; then steaming on to the propeller, Capt. Peck told me to tell the steersman, which was under the *Newton's* stern, would not take the passengers to Albany; the Captain of the *Cornell* told me he could not do it—and we then brought the passengers up on the *Daniel S. Miller* and the barges to Yonkers; can't say whether any were left dead on the wreck or not; I did not see any; think it was about seven o'clock when the accident occurred; can't tell what the nature of the accident was; it was on the starboard side; I only heard a noise, and saw the fire and smoke; when the accident happened the boat was running probably about 12 miles an hour; some of the crew have been missing since the accident—among them the engineer, named Dietrich, and two firemen, named Smith and Lyman; have not heard any one say what was the cause of the accident; when I heard the noise I made up my mind that it was an explosion of the boiler; when I found Gleason at the foot of the stairs, he told me he had come from his room, which was on the starboard side, forward of the boiler; it was the duty of the First Engineer to have charge of the engine at the time the explosion took place; there were six firemen on board, two of whom are dead, two more lying injured, and two missing; the firemen who are missing lived in Albany; I saw no one jump overboard during the excitement following the accident; don't know anything about boat-blocks being missing except from hearsay.

Capt. Wm. H. Peck sworn—Reside at Flushing, L. I.; was in command of the *Isaac Newton* at the time of the accident; have been Captain of a steam boat for thirty to thirty-five years; was eighteen years Captain of the *Isaac Newton*; she left New-York Saturday night last, at six o'clock, from the foot of Cortlandt-street, with about one hundred passengers; the freight was not heavy; I went through the boat before we started and after; my duties are to supervise everything on the boat, the different officers attending to the details of their various duties; when we left New-York everything about the boat was in good order; the first I discovered that anything was wrong was at the supper table; I first saw the steam and smoke rushing down the ventilator into the cabin; there were five or six ladies and gentlemen sitting at the table at the time; also a cry of fire by the ventilator; the smoke, steam and fire were simultaneous with the noise; went immediately on deck with the passengers, passing up through the main cabin into the ladies' saloon; there was a little steam in the ladies' saloon when we got there; had not at this time any knowledge of the nature of the accident; found the ladies in the saloon much excited, and told them to keep cool, for the danger was passed; requested them all to go up into the state-room hall, which they did; I went with them, after requesting some gentlemen to pacify the ladies and help allay the excitement. I went forward through the state-room hall to ascertain what was the matter; I went through to the pilot-house, and asked Mr. Ensign, the pilot then on the watch, to get the boat as near the shore as possible; did not know at this time what the nature of the accident was; told Mr. Ensign to take charge of the boat, while I returned to look after the passengers; returned through the state-room hall, where at this time there was considerable steam and smoke; some gentlemen told me the boat was on fire; told them I thought not, and requested them to keep cool; and get the ladies on the after-promenade deck; and keep them there; then went down to the main deck, and attempted to go forward to the engine on the starboard side, but was prevented by the smoke and steam; heard the voice of the engineer, but could not see him; I called him, and told him to start the donkey, as I had then discovered fire near the baggage-room; he replied that he had done so; I then went down into the main cabin, where I found the smoke and steam much more dense than when I left it before; I met Mr. Maxwell, the steward, there, and told him to collect all his men together, and do what he could to extinguish the fire; he replied that he had done so; then went up to the main deck, and passed out to the starboard guard by the gangway, and assisted the first pilot *Daniel T. Whitney*, which I hailed, and requested her to come to our assistance; then returned to the state-room hall, and told the passengers that the propeller and barges were coming alongside, and requested them to get aboard with as little excitement as possible; I then passed through the hall forward, meeting Mr. Lake on the way, whom I requested to see to getting the passengers on the propeller; found no passengers forward, and undertook to return through the staterooms hall, but was prevented by the flame, which had now burst through from below; up to this time I had hopes of saving the boat, but I now saw that the attempt would be useless; I then attempted to return aft by the upperment deck, but could not, owing to the smoke; I then discovered the steamer *Herald* lying by the bow of the *Newton*, and asked them if all the passengers had been taken off the forward part of the steamer, and was told they had; I then passed down over the bow of the steamer and got aboard of a canal-boat which was in tow of the *Herald*; was then backed off from the steamer, and I hailed the propeller to know if all the passengers had got off from the stern of the boat, and was told that they had; then asked Capt. Smith, of the propeller, to come alongside of the *Herald* and take off her passengers, which he did, and arrangements were then made to bring them to Yonkers, so that they might take the cars; when we left the *Isaac Newton* she was aft in a blaze; from the time I heard the explosion until the barges left the *Newton*, it might have been ten minutes, more or less; the noise sounded to me more like a report than anything else; the boilers are situated about 45 feet from the ventilator, through which the steam and smoke and coals came down into the lower cabin; cannot tell where the coals came from, whether from the furnace or from a stove; can't tell in what part of the boiler the explosion took place, or whether it was the boiler or not; the accident, whatever it was, was on the starboard side; the steam might have come from the boiler or from the connection pipes; I have no theory as to the cause, or probable cause, of the accident; the boilers on the *Isaac Newton* were six or seven years old; at the time of the accident the boat was running at a moderate speed—probably ten or twelve miles an hour; saw the engineer working the engine before we left the ship in New-York; he was sober and fit to attend to his duties; the only persons that I know of who are missing are the baggage-master and two firemen; I had been to and my partial care and attention to the boat and performed the usual duties that night the same as ordinarily; had never heard from any one that the boilers were unsafe; the steamer had been reported short defective, which he would be likely to have done for his own safety if they were so; I think the boilers were last inspected by the Government in March; this is the first accident that ever happened to the *Isaac Newton* in which any lives were lost.

John T. Rust, sworn—Reside at Niagara Falls; was a passenger on board the *Isaac Newton* at the time of the accident; occupied a state-room directly over the engine on the port side; previous to the accident I saw two boys, young dressed, sleeping on a box in the rear of the barber's shop—at accident when I went to descend I did not see them; was awakened from my state-room when the explosion took place; the noise was a heavy, rushing sound, somewhat confused, but not extremely loud; my impression was that it was an explosion which was scalding away something; I judged it to be the boiler; I sprang out of my berth and ran forward to ascertain what was the matter; when I reached the [illegible] smoke commenced issuing from the cracks near my state-room, which rapidly increased in volume; soon after this, on going down the stairs leading from the state-room hall, I met a gentleman, and asked him if any one was killed; he said there was, and that he stumbled over one in the darkness; [illegible] on the main deck, saw two men carelessly, and perhaps two, passing from below; in the mean [illegible] afterwards saw them on the barge; all the passengers were gathered on the forward deck; I think the great majority were the ladies, and indeed all the passengers behaved [illegible] very creditably; those who had been scalded made a great deal of noise by their groans, which added much to the terror of the scene as a steamer loaded with lumber was seen coming down from the north; flames burst out, the decoys of [illegible] I assisted in transferring the ladies from the steamer to the barge; none were left overboard to my knowledge; saw one lady throw her child on to the barge, but fortunately it was caught by a gentleman and was uninjured; I was the last person who left the wreck; the boat at the stern I think all who were in the upper saloon escaped; so far as I observed all the officers of the boat were active and vigilant in looking after the safety of the passengers; observed nothing unusual about the boat previous to the explosion; in respect to the two boys whom I saw sleeping on the box, I cannot say that they were not among the rescued, but I looked around to find them, and could not recognize any one whom I thought to be them; I threw my arm around one to the barge [illegible] the steamer, and could not find it afterwards; I have not the remotest idea what caused the explosion; heard no one say anything about it; *my opinion is* that the boiler burst near the lower part on one side; I infer this simply from the [illegible] previously.

Robert S. Cushing sworn—Reside in Albany; was passenger on board the *Newton* the night of the accident; was sitting by the stove in the stateroom-hall when the explosion took place; the sound was like a blast from a rock which is covered up; it was a suppressed rumbling and was soon followed by a crash which jarred the wood; steamer; saw nothing until I reached the stern deck of the stateroom-hall, when I found the boat was careening toward the port side; soon after returned to the hall and saw a man come up stairs dreadfully scalded and uttering loud groans; afterward saw the same person on the lower promenade deck; can't tell from my own knowledge or from information received from any of the employees of the boat, what was the cause of the explosion; my opinion is that the lower portion of the boiler blew out; was not much alarmed until I saw the boat was on fire; this stirred me up a little for I had tried both burning and sinking before, having been four times wrecked; heard no complaint from any one of the conduct of the officers, but on the contrary they were highly praised for their noble conduct during the emergency.

James R. Vernam, sworn—Reside in Albany; was passenger on the *Newton* at the time of the accident. (The testimony of this witness did not differ in any material point from the two preceding.)

Wm. Coleman, sworn—Resides in Albany; testified that up to the time of the explosion he had disposed of 60 tickets; should think there were from 100 to 120 passengers on board; was the usual quantity of freight for the time of year; was at supper when the explosion took place; concurs with the testimony of Capt. Peck in relation to the incidents attending the explosion; think it was the starboard boiler that exploded; saw the boiler just before I went to supper; was nothing unusual about the boat that attracted my attention prior to the explosion; have been on the *Newton* 11 years; never heard of any defect in the boilers.

It being now 5 o'clock P. M., the Coroner adjourned the inquest to 10 o'clock this morning, when the first engineer will be put upon the stand.

Thus far no testimony has been adduced tending to throw any light upon the cause of the explosion.

The sufferers by the accident who have not already died, are in a fair way of recovery. One of them, WILLIAM RYAN, was brought down to the New-York Hospital yesterday, two were taken to their homes in Albany last evening, and three still remain at Yonkers—one at the Denslow House and two at the Franklin House.

RIOT WEEK MURDER.

Trial of William Burney for the Murder of a Negro in Leroy-street.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE JUSTICE SUTHERLAND.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning CHARLES DOWDY was arraigned on an indictment for murder in the first degree. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he had no counsel. His case was set down for a future day.

The Court then took up the case of WILLIAM BURNEY, indicted for the murder of a negro in Leroy-street on the 14th of July last.

Ex-Judge SEWARD moved the postponement of the trial, on account of the absence of material witnesses who were expected to prove an *alibi*. District-Attorney HALL opposed, and stated that he had already summoned sufficient aid.

Judge SUTHERLAND did not think there were sufficient grounds in the affidavits produced on which to postpone the trial.

The Clerk then proceeded to call a jury, and the following gentlemen were called and sworn as the jury to try the case, after considerable skirmishing on the part of prisoner's counsel and the District-Attorney, each juryman being examined as to his prejudices for or against the parties engaged in the City riots, as to his knowledge of this particular matter, and as to whether he believed that a negro had any "rights in a white man was bound to respect." Jurors were also examined as to their knowledge or recollection of the trial of McALLISTER for the murder of the same negro:

The Jury—ROBERT C. ALLEN, Foreman; James Young, John W. Wilson, James Merthide, Addison D. Caspin, Thomas Bristol, Francis S. Turner, Christopher Ray, George Morgan, Ronald T. Marvin, George Harper, John W. Onderdonk.

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before a full panel could be obtained, and the Court proceed with the trial.

District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, opened the case for the people. He detailed the circumstances of this murder, and said that to-day it was unascertained who this negro man was, therefore, the indictment was under several counts, but they should only show that this man being in life was deprived of it. The atrocity of this murder was unequaled in the annals of crime. The question would be to decide whether this prisoner was the murderer.

Capt. John F. Dickens, of the Ninth Ward Police, was the first witness for the prosecution.

On the morning of the 14th of July last, he was called by some one to go to Leroy-street; he took some men and went; on the upper side of Leroy-street, between Washington and West streets, he saw a negro lying on the sidewalk; he was on his left side, trying to get up; his face was bleeding; we got a cart and took him to the City Hospital; I asked him his name; understood him to say that his name was WILLIAMS or WILLIAM; [last was all he said;] on the sidewalk where he was found was a stone weighing about twenty-five pounds; there was blood on his head; he was alive when I left him at the hospital.

Dr. Frank P. Foster was sworn for the prosecution. (The evidence of this witness was read by consent, it having been given in full on the McALLISTER trial and published. It was a technical description of the wounds on the body of the negro.)

William Weagley, sworn for the prosecution. On the 14th of July was in Leroy-street at six o'clock in the morning; was going to his stable; he saw a negro lying on the sidewalk, and a man beating him with a stone; did not know the man at that time.

Q.—Can you point out that man?

Witness looked around but failed to identify the prisoner. The District-Attorney then pointed to the prisoner and asked him if that was the man? Witness said, No. Afterward he corrected himself and said that he was the man; he saw him lift a stone from the coal-yard; witness was sworn before on the McALLISTER trial; the man who had the stone had on a light coat; he lifted the stone and hit the negro with it several times about the body; I did not see him; I went into the stable; I told him he was a vagabond; he came down to me and said, "Are you the man that spoke to me?" I said, "I am, you rascal." He went back to the negro, and struck him again; he left the stone there; no one else was on the sidewalk but prisoner and the negro; prisoner came as near to me as from here to the stove, (about ten yards.)

Cross-examined—Never knew McALLISTER; was a witness on his case; was about 125 feet from the man when I first saw him; I was near to him afterward; he came to me; he was a bigger man than I am; he was taller; I saw him again at the Station-house; I identified him there; think it was some time in the week following the riots.

Walter Fowler sworn for the prosecution; is a private watchman; on the morning of the 14th of July he co-operated with prisoner about 4 o'clock in the morning in the vicinity of Leroy-street; we talked about various things.

Judge SEWARD, at this point, insisted that the other men jointly indicted with the prisoner should be on the Court during the examination. The Court, therefore, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The other men accused of this crime are said to greatly resemble each other and the prisoner, and as it is mainly a question of identity it would seem to be important to have them present.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1863.

Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, in the City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

In the absence of the President as roll-call—

Councilman Keenan moved that Councilman Webster take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman MURRAY—

Resolved, In response to the advertisement for removing the night-soil of the City beyond the Harlem for the next ten years, Middleton Reid, the successful bidder, has proved to remove said night-soil without balloons and without compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, conditioned upon the passage of an ordinance giving him the exclusive right of such removal for the term of ten years, and the power to collect compensation from the owner or owners of the premises or from the person or persons employing the sinkdiggers, thereby after the expiration of the term of the present contract, the city will be relieved from all expense for such removal, which now amounts to the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars annually, and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to prepare the necessary ordinance therefor.

Resolved, That section fourteen of Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, chapter thirty-six, be hereby amended to read as follows: That persons having the contract for the removal of the night-soil of the City shall have the exclusive right to dig further at each of the following named piers, viz: The south side of the pier foot of Houston-street, North River; the south side of pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River; the north side of pier foot of Rivington-street, East River, and pier foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, or other piers which may be designated in the place of those from time to time by the proper authorities, and which may be appropriated for that purpose, to which vessels may come and be hastened, subject to the direction and regulations of the City Inspector, at which piers and in which vessels the night-scavengers shall deposit the contents of sinks; and shall not be permitted or allowed by himself nor the said contractor or any sub-contractor, to dig, deposit or remove therefrom, from the said night scavengers, the sum of one dollar for each and every load of material so dug, deposited or removed, and it shall be lawful for the owners of one-story dwelling-houses to employ the aforesaid men of one dollar for each and every load, as a charge for the removal of said contents from limits of the harbor, in addition to the regular charge for emptying said privy. It shall not be lawful for any night scavenger or scavengers or other person shall be permitted to dump any night-soil or contents of any sink or privy except at the regular piers, and every person shall be compelled, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to proceed directly from the place where such night soil shall be gathered to the river, or to a place leading to the nearest dumping place, and shall dump all the night soil taken from the privies or sinks in the river or place of such contractor or contractors; and in case any such scavenger or other person shall deposit the contents of any tub, cask, box, sink or privy at any other wharf or pier, or in any other vessel or place than those herein mentioned, then such night scavenger or other person shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every offence, and on a third conviction for the same offence, shall forfeit his license, at the option of the City Inspector. And in case any night scavenger or other person shall refuse or neglect to pay the penalties aforesaid, the Comptroller is hereby directed to withhold the said sum of one dollar for each and every load; when the contractor may refuse to receive from said scavengers or carts employed by him any further loads of contents of sinks and privies until the same shall have been fully paid and settled; and it shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that the provisions of this section are strictly complied with; and further that each of the night scavengers or other person shall report to the Inspector, on the third day of December instant, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed.

And said City Inspector is authorized and directed to enter into any contract or agreement in accordance with the foregoing amended resolution and this ordinance provided that it involve no expenditure of moneys from the City Treasury.

Councilman BRANDON moved that the same be laid over.

Which was lost.

Councilman HAYES moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

By Councilman HAYES—

Resolved, That the salary of the Messenger of the Board of Fire Commissioners be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of one thousand dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was carried over.

By Councilman BRICE—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James E. Sleight to keep a show case in front of his premises, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman RILEY—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to MAXWELL & CLARK, at Numbers twenty, twenty-two and twenty-six Oil Slip, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman FITZGERALD—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman REPPER—

Resolved, That Houston-street, between the Bowery and Avenue D, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the City and one-half at the expense of the property owners, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman HAYES—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of five hundred dollars each in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as members of the Commissioners of Health, and also for the same amount each in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of both Boards of the Common Council for their services as members of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Whereas, Under the authority and in accordance with ordinances of the Common Council, approved March thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and July twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the City Inspector employed certain persons to cause the removal of incumbrances and obstructions from the streets and avenues, at the rate of three ($3) dollars per day; and

Whereas, Said persons claim that a portion of said earnings have not been paid, among whom Henry G. Hunt claims the sum of two hundred and eighty-two dollars to be due and still unpaid; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to ascertain the facts in relation to said claims of Henry G. Hunt and others, for services rendered as above stated, and to recommend such action thereon as they shall deem to be just and equitable in relation thereto.

Which was adopted.

(The Board was called to order by the President, who took the Chair.)

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Bill of John Kehoe for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman HAYES—

Bill of [illegible] for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman GROSS—

Bill of George J. Heinrich, for fitting up poll of Seventeenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman BRANDON—

Bill of A. D. Cole, for fitting up poll of Ninth Election District, Ninth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman BRICE—

Bill of John Reilley, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Twentieth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman HAYES—

Bill of P. Kavanaugh, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Fourteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman HAYES—

Bill of [illegible] for fitting up poll of Fourteenth Election District, Sixteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman HOUGHTALING—

Bill of Mary Anderson, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Ninth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman BRANDON—

Bill of Bernard O'Neill, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Twenty-first Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to set curb, &c., in Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of John T. Mills, for permission to run cars on their stage route, with resolution, that for the better accommodation of the public, John T. Mills, his associates and his and their heirs and assigns, be authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, run and use horse-cars in his line of stages, as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property, through over and upon the present stage route of the said Mills, whenever the said Mills now has the right or permission to operate, use or run such stages, with the right, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turn-outs (no one exceeding five hundred feet in length) upon those streets and avenues where rail-tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid, the said Mills, &c., to pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route as is now chargeable upon similar cars, under existing City ordinances.

Councilman BRANDON moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Resolution to pay Clerks for services to Committees, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Special Committee relative to donation to the Blind, recommending that the resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen, October eight, on this subject, be amended, by striking out the words "and all persons who are residents of the City of New-York who are blind, and by reason of circumstances," and substituting in lieu thereof sundry names.

Councilman JONES moved that the Board of Councilmen adhere to its former action.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman GROSS—

Petition of John R. Detmar to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman BRICE—

Petition of property owners to be relieved from assessment for regulating and grading Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Fifty-second streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Thirteen, to attend their fifth annual ball, at the Apollo Rooms, December twenty-second.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Forty-two, to attend their fourth annual ball, at Irving Hall, December seven.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Forty-two, to attend their annual ball at the Apollo Rooms, December [illegible].

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Judge Mansfield, [illegible] thanks for use of Council Chamber [illegible] at an term of the Superior Court.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasurer's balance in favor of volunteers to November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Mayor and Comptroller, with original certificate of designation of the New-York Herald, New-York Sun, New-York Tribune, and Evening Express, as newspapers having the largest daily circulation, and in which the City and County advertising is to be inserted.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a presentment of the Grand Jury, &c., relative to beverage, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Councilman BRICE moved that when this Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Wednesday, ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman KEENAN moved that the Committee on Markets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the use of the boats and ice-house of the Pier-foot of Charleston-street as the Hudson River Navy Amateurs Club may require for the use of their boats, at an expense not to exceed six hundred dollars, and that the Club then be allowed the use of said Pier and basin during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman MCVAY moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Vestry-street, from Canal to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one half of the expense and the Croton Aqueduct Department, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman MCVAY moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

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Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

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Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman MCVAY moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Fifty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman MCVAY moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Fifty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman MCVAY moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Fifty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman MCVAY moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman BRICE moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Superintendent of Meadow-avenue ferry, for the sum of [illegible] dollars per annum, for the use of a horse and wagon, to date from the eleventh of May last, which sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Macarthur for the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars, to be applied in payment of assessment on property on the corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, for the work of regulating and grading said avenue, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Assessments.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

Councilman BRANDEN moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman BRICE moved that said vote do be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman KEENAN moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Board Commissioners be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Fifty-three, to be similar to the one now used by Hose Company number Sixteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman HOUGHTALING called up message from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved petition with statement of Treasurer's balance in favor of volunteers to November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasurer's balance in favor of volunteers to September fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Mayor and Comptroller, with original certificate of designation of the New-York Herald, New-York Sun, New-York Tribune, and Evening Express, as newspapers having the largest daily circulation, and in which the City and County advertising is to be inserted.

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Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

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Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

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Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

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Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman MCVAY moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Fifty-sixth-street, from Broad

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Fancy Poplins, 31 to 36 inch, at 37½c., worth 50c.
All wool Alpacas, 31 to 36 inch, at 50c., worth 62½c.
All wool Reps, 31 to 36 inch, at 50c., worth 62½c.
All wool Cashmeres, 31 to 36 inch, at 50c., worth 62½c.
All wool Delaines, 31 to 36 inch, at 50c., worth 62½c.
Silk and wool Poplins, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Silk and wool Cashmeres, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Silk and wool Reps, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Silk and wool Poplins, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Silk and wool Alpacas, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Silk and wool Delaines, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Poplins, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Reps, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Cashmeres, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Delaines, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Alpacas, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Poplins, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Reps, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Cashmeres, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Delaines, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
Double fabric Alpacas, 31 to 36 inch, at 75c., worth $1.
PLAIN SILKS.
STRIPED SILKS.
PLAID SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.
BLACK ALPACAS.
BLACK REPS.
BLACK POPLINS.
BLACK CASHMERES.
BLACK DELAINES.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Fancy Poplins, just landed, at 37½c.
Double fabric Poplins in Persian patterns, just landed, at 37½c.
Double fabric Poplins in Persian patterns, just landed, at 37½c.
Double fabric Poplins in Persian patterns

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARIMAN GLEE—SAINT BOB AND GIBL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, Gipsy, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—BRIGANDS; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 498 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EQUESTRIAN CARAVAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AS YOU SOW, SO MUST YOU REAP—POOR PILLICODDY.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE IMPOSTOR—ROBERT MACAIRE

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LIFE'S OP KILLARNEY—IRISH ASSURANCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—COMIC LECTURE, ("DRIFTING ABOUT.") BY DOCTOR MADDOX.

HOPE CHAPEL—SCHISMATICISM.

HOPE CHAPEL—STATUARY, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	$25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

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We Have no authorized traveling Agents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The advices from the Army of the Potomac indicate that the Autumn campaign has closed, and the troops are industriously occupied in making their camps as comfortable as possible for the Winter. A Washington rumor says that Gen. MEADE has been removed, and Gen. PLEASONTON appointed in his stead, and the report was generally believed. The story was also current that the appointment had previously been offered to Gens. SEDGWICK and WARREN, but they had declined acceptance.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated on Monday, says that Gen. HARDEE is slowly falling back from Dalton, with the discomfited troops lately commanded by BRAGG. It is also said that the mountains of East Tennessee are filled with deserters and stragglers from the rebel ranks.

Our cavalry are said to be following the retreating army of LONGSTREET sharply, and it is scarcely probable that a junction will be formed with the rebel army in Virginia without severe losses. The number of prisoners taken by Gen. FOSTER at Clinch River on Sunday was quite large.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution to inquire what further legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of back pay and pensions to deceased soldiers. He also gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty of soldiers. Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to grant a pension to JOHN BURNS, the heroic citizen of Gettysburgh. A resolution was introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, declaring, in effect, that the refusal of the rebels to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers, should not prevent the exchange of our other officers and soldiers on just terms. The resolution was laid over. A discussion occurred upon the right of Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, to hold his seat, his successor having been chosen by the State Legislature. A resolution was finally passed declaring him not entitled to the seat. The Senate then adjourned.

The House yesterday perfected its organization by the election of Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, as Clerk, the vote standing 101 for MCPHERSON to 69 for ETHERIDGE, late Clerk. N. G. ORNWAY, of New-Hampshire, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by a vote of 100, to 45 for ADAM GLOSSBRENNER, of Pennsylvania. IRA GOODENOW was reelected Doorkeeper, and W. S. KING, of Minnesota, the former incumbent, Postmaster. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. GRANT and his officers and soldiers, and ordering a medal to be struck for him in the name of the people of the United States. The resolution received the emphatic indorsement of a unanimous passage, without a word of debate. A resolution was offered by Mr. COX, of Ohio, requesting the President to take immediate steps to secure the exchange of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels, and calling for the correspondence in the War Department on the subject. The resolution elicited some discussion, and was finally laid over. Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, gave notice of a bill to forever prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and also a bill to repeal the three hundred dollar clause of the Conscription act. The House then adjourned until 11½ o'clock to-day, when the President's Message will be delivered.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a petition was received from the trustees of the Colored Orphan Asylum, (which was destroyed by the mob during the riots,) asking to be relieved from the conditions imposed upon them by the City in the lease of the site of the late buildings of the institution, and that the ground be donated to them, in order that they may sell it and use the proceeds to reestablish the institution elsewhere. Mr. FARLEY presented a resolution embodying the wishes of the petitioners, which was referred to a Special Committee. The Comptroller reported the Treasury balance last Saturday to have been $3,152,646 64. The Street Commissioner replied to a resolution of inquiry that many of the up-town streets which have been ordered to be gas-lighted at night, are not lighted because they are not graded or have not curb and gutter stones set in them; and it is deemed inexpedient to fit up new lamp-posts in such places, except in very urgent cases. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Mayor sent in a communication accompanying the certificate of the Comptroller and himself, designating the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune* as City and County advertising mediums, pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Law of 1865. The letter and certificate were referred to the Special Committee on advertising. A bill of W. D. ROE & Co., amounting to $7,620 57, for stationery furnished to election officers, was reported for payment and ordered to be paid. The Board received and adopted, as unusually large number of unimportant reports, and afterward adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next.

A great meeting, to stimulate enlistments, was held at Indianapolis on Friday night, at which speeches were made by Gov. MORTON, Senator DALE OWEN, Gen. CARRINGTON, Cols. BLAKE and WILDER, Judge SMITH and others. Twenty-eight volunteers were obtained. About thirty leading citizens pledged themselves to obtain at least one recruit each, and a considerable sum was subscribed to assist the work of recruiting.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the case of the United States vs. 2604 bales of cotton, which has acquired so much notoriety by reason of various transactions connected with the cotton, (which was originally found in Mississippi, marked U. S. A.,) was again decided on Friday in the United States District Court in that city, the jury rendering a verdict for the Government. It will be recollected that at a former trial, the verdict was the same, and that the case was then reversed by the United States Circuit Court on points of law, and a new trial ordered. The Court has been engaged for the last four days in trying this case, with the above result. The amount involved is about $60,000.

The steamer *Kedar*, from Liverpool Nov. 17, arrived here yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta crosses the Chickamauga twenty-two times.

The price of Gold ranged 148¾@150 ₩ cent. yesterday, as against 152@150¼ the day before; leaving off 149¾ ₩ cent. The Stock Market was unusually dull in the spirit of speculation, but fairly steady in prices. Money 7 ₩ cent.

Flour declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., and Wheat and Oats, 1c. ₩ bushel, yesterday, with less activity. A brisk speculative business was transacted in mixed Western Corn, which advanced 3c.@4c. ₩ bushel. Moderate sales of Provisions were reported; Mess Pork was dearer; Lard, rather cheaper. Speculators bought Whisky freely at a further material rise in prices. Cotton, Tallow and Petroleum were in less request. Spelter was more active. Groceries were generally quiet. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Live Stock Markets are supplied with 5,592 beeves, 545 veal calves, 16,413 sheep and lambs, and 50,976 hogs, making a gain over the previous week of more than 13,000 animals destined for slaughter. Cold weather improves the demand, and all kinds are selling well. Beef cattle numbered 4,182 at Forty-fourth-street, and sold well Monday at better prices than one week ago, but fell off somewhat Tuesday. The best cattle brought 11½c. ₩ lb. for the most, and good retail steers 10c.@11c. The average of all kinds was near 9½c., and all were sold.... Sheep and lambs, though in large numbers, were selling briskly at a trifling advance from last week. Fat stock is worth 6c. ₩ lb. live weight—6½c. for selected animals. Lambs are worth 6c.@6½c., and both have been pretty well sold out.... Live hogs are plenty, and a shade lower than one week ago. Prime heavy corn-fed hogs are selling at 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Common hogs are slow of sale, at 6c.

New Stimulants to Volunteering.

We are glad to see the prompt movements in Congress to increase the soldiers' pay, and to abolish the three hundred dollar draft commutation. It is plain that the time has come when property must take upon itself some of the burdens of this war. If we are not to have the contest drag on for years, the supreme necessity is to keep the ranks of our armies full. This can be done only by stronger inducements than have hitherto been presented; and these inducements must take the shape of money—the same stimulus which imparts energy and success to every other department of American activity. To admit this is not at all to admit that the service is assuming a mercenary cast.

We believe that there is just as much real patriotism in the land now, as there has been at any prior stage of the struggle. But the time has never been when patriotism, of itself, was sufficient to induce enlistments for an extended period. The allowance of pay to soldiers at all is in itself a recognition that other motives must be added. The grant of bounties, which has been the practice from the commencement of the war, is a manifestation of the same fact. Patriotism is a first-rate incentive so far as it goes; but there is no reason why one man in the community should sacrifice more to patriotism than another. Still less is there a reason for allowing a want of patriotism to be an excuse for not proportionately meeting the burdens of the war. If favor is to be shown at all, it is due to the man who is willing to do his duty, and not to him who is unwilling. It is the business of the Government to increase the motive of going into the army—to superadd to the patriotic impulse a pecuniary provision that shall enable the soldier to maintain his family at home in comfort, and which shall also assure him something to start with again when he returns to civil life. By the depreciation of the currency since the war began, the original pay of thirteen dollars a month has become of much less intrinsic worth. By the increase of wages in the labor market, consequent upon revived industry and the diminution of the supply of labor from the drain of the war, the pecuniary sacrifice of the soldier in remaining from home is far larger than it was in the earlier stage of the struggle. On the other hand, the rewards of employment to the men who remain at home have all the while been continually augmenting. It would be hard to name a year in the history of the country in which more money has been made throughout the North generally, than during the present year. Since the blow given by the first shock of the rebellion, the prosperity of all classes in the North has been constantly advancing. Thus the disparity between the men of public spirit who have gone to the war and the men of more selfish spirit who have remained at home, has been constantly increasing—the sacrifices of the soldiers having been constantly growing larger, in the one direction, and the winnings of the civilians, also constantly growing larger in the other.

It is high time that something were done to remove, or at least to abate, this inequality. The most effective mode is to increase the soldier's pay so as to make it correspond, at the lowest measure, with good workingmen's wages at home. No man will assert that the soldier, subjected to the privations and hardships and the risks that he is, does not deserve that rate of compensation. Nor will any man deny that the Government, having all the resources of the thriving North to draw upon, cannot afford to grant such increase. The property protected by the Government should pay for the fighting to save the Government, and at the most liberal figure. Justice to the soldier not only demands this, but the very interest of property itself. The higher the pay granted, the more numerous and more rapid the enlistments; the larger the forces to be hurled upon the enemy, the quicker the end of the rebellion, the less the debt generated, and the lighter the taxes upon property. Expediency, then, most decidedly unites with justice in urging the speedy passage of a bill largely increasing the pay of the men who do the fighting.

The abolition of the three hundred dollar commutation is also demanded by the same considerations. Experience has shown that, instead of facilitating the speedy supply of men, this commutation retards and hinders. Every able-bodied man drafted, rich or poor, should be compelled to go, or promptly furnish an able-bodied substitute, who shall be at perfect liberty to name his own price. That three hundred dollar clause in the Conscription bill has done more than all things else to keep the army out of the reinforcements which were indispensable to the vigorous prosecution of the war. This fact does not in the least mitigate the turpitude of the demagogues who seized upon that clause in the law to advance their own factious ends. But it is nevertheless a fact that ought to be recognized and acted upon. That commutation feature in the law does not admit of amendment. It is as wrong in principle as it is injurious in result, and the only true mode of dealing with it is to abolish it altogether.

Chances of a European Congress—The Great Powers and Other Powers.

We learn by the last mail that England has refused to give in her adhesion to the proposed Congress, while fifteen of the twenty Powers, who, in all, have been invited to take part in it, have signified their intention of doing so. There is a touch of the ludicrous in this ready acquiescence in the scheme, of all those who have either nothing to lose by any change and some chance of gaining something, or else who, having nothing either to hope or fear, enjoy the prospect of being allowed to sit at the same table, and share in the deliberations of "the Great Powers." Those who have refused to be present, or hesitate in accepting, are the ones whose "manners and excesses" the Congress is intended to correct, and they not unnaturally are rather shy about offering to sit in a court of inquiry on their own conduct. For instance, one of the questions to be debated, perhaps the chief one, is that of the future of Poland, and the influence which the Congress would exert in this would certainly be in favor of a reestablishment of Polish nationality, at least in a state of quasi-independence. Russia has, however, clearly made up her mind on this subject. She is determined to keep Poland as a Russian province, cost what it may. According to present indications, she will, unless prevented by interference from without, convert it into a howling waste sooner than lose her hold on it. On this point there is no wavering at St. Petersburgh. A year ago there was wavering. There was at that time some uncertainty as to the course the Western Powers would pursue; and their desire to meddle was evident; but all doubt was soon removed by the headlong diplomacy of Earl RUSSELL. He managed to say all that could be said, short of a threat of war, in three or four dispatches, and then astonished everybody, and probably nobody so much as Russia herself, by informing her at the close of a good deal of very strong writing, that if Russia did not mend her ways, she would be visited with the disapproval of other countries. This was by no means all that she looked for, and was doubtless considerably relieved when she knew the worst. It is needless to say that Lord RUSSELL would have served the Poles vastly better by remaining totally silent, than by saying just enough to make Russia sure of impunity. And the notion that this Power is likely to be influenced in her dealings with a conquered province by the moral suasion of the West, is a strange one for a statesman who has sat at the feet of those who witnessed the great partition of 1772, and who himself actually took part in the debates arising out of the "reconquest" of 1832.

Austria has almost as little reason for desiring to take part in the deliberations of the Congress as Russia, for Venice is one of the subjects announced for discussion. The debates which took place on this same point at the last Congress of Paris ended very unpleasantly, and a revival of them is the last thing that the Emperor can desire. NAPOLEON is not likely to submit the state of Italy to European opinion, unless he were tolerably sure of the decision, and any decision he would influence would undoubtedly sever Austrian connection with Italy. Prussia, in her present condition, has also nothing to hope from change; her dreams are too extravagant for her to hope much toward their realization from the votes of her neighbors, and she has an abiding consciousness that her hold on the left bank of the Rhine is never so weak as when a member of the House of Bonaparte is laboring for the elevation of the human race.

With England, Russia, Austria and Prussia absent, the Congress is very likely to resemble the play without *Hamlet*, for any changes in the state of Europe in which they do not concur, are not by any means likely to be carried out. But all the small fry of potentates will of course rush to the meeting with as much alacrity as stock-brokers from "the City" to an evening party at Lord PALMERSTON'S. The King of Italy will of course be there, possibly because the seat of a first-class Power has still for him the charm of novelty, and he may hope from a Congress changes which are essential to the prosperity and permanence of his kingdom, and which apparently are not likely to be accomplished without extraneous aid. Spain will be there, because the discussion of no question which can possibly arise can do her the smallest harm—St. Domingo not being an object of European interest. The Pope would, of course, as soon be represented as not, inasmuch as, if they attempt to meddle with him or his possessions, he will curse them all with bell, book and candle, and refuse to sign, seal or deliver, and this is precisely what he would do if he were not represented at the council board at all. As to the small fry of German Princes, they are, of course, ready for anything that breaks in on the monotony of a life of poverty and insignificance, and gives an air of moral grandeur to sovereignty that is not in ordinary times even respectable, and that can hardly harm without destroying them. So that it can scarcely be said that the plan of a Congress has yet made much progress.

SOUTHERN STATESMANSHIP.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 3d instant expresses the dissatisfaction of the rebels with JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet:

"We have a Department of State that has not been able in nearly three years to establish relations with any other State; a Treasury Department that has failed to keep its finances from running to ruin; a War Department in the hands of a chief whose whole studies and course of life have been purely and peculiarly civic; a Navy Department without a navy; a Post-office Department with a very shackling system of mails; a Department of Justice vacant.

The management of their various Departments by the different members of the Confederate Cabinet, does not certainly go to confirm the claim that used to be made by the South, and concurred in by many Northerners, that all the statesmanship and administrative genius of the country existed south of Mason and Dixon's line. In selecting his Cabinet, JEFF. DAVIS chose mostly men who had a great reputation for ability; but as shown above, and more especially as shown by the history and doings of their respective Departments, every one of them has proved a conspicuous failure. We have several times in the course of the war had opportunities to get an inside view of the operations of the rebel State Department, by the capture of official documents from blockade-runners; and, without these evidences, we could hardly have credited the foolishness, the stupidity, the blunderings of which BENJAMIN has been guilty. The rebel Secretary of the Treasury has displayed his financial genius by reducing the rebel dollar to the value of five cents in specie. The men at the head of the rebel War and Navy Departments are mere figureheads, or are mere clerks for DAVIS, who himself sees to the appointment of all Generals, and the giving of orders to them, and who himself sent the agent to England for negotiating the purchase of fast pirate vessels. There has been very little statesmanship shown in the management of Confederate affairs by any one save JEFF. DAVIS himself. If it be objected that no member of the rebel Cabinet, and none of the great Southern statesmen, could have done any better, all that need be said in reply is, that this is always the excuse of imbecility; and that at all events, what has been done, has been poorly and feebly done. It is one of the fictions of the past that slave-driving is the parent of statesmanship.

THE LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY AND THE FACTS OF HISTORY.—What a pity it is that diplomatic language, or lingo, is always, to say the least, so utterly unintelligible. Take the Mexican matter for example. When the triple alliance sent its forces to that country, it was proclaimed to the world that the Powers had no intention of subverting or changing the Government of the Mexican people. And yet the French, the leading Power in the alliance, has undertaken to overthrow the Mexican Republic, and change entirely the character of the Government. After the French had secured a firm foothold in Mexico, the Emperor proclaimed that the object of the intervention was to secure the supremacy of the Latin race, and limit the growth and power of the United States; and it was evident that, if this could be effected at all, it could only be by a permanent military occupation of Mexico. And now, beside all the above, we get, through the French "Yellow Book," a couple of dispatches from DROUYN DE LHUYS on this Mexican business, which are not less unintelligible than former utterances. One of them, addressed, in September last, to the Emperor's Minister at Washington, states explicitly that the French Government "did not seek, either for itself or others, any territorial acquisition in America," and another dispatch, addressed, in October, to the commander of the French forces in Mexico, says, in speaking of the indemnity to be demanded from Mexico: "We had to consider the expenses which will also be incurred before our [French] forces have *completely evacuated* the Mexican territory."

If these diplomatic expressions could be interpreted like ordinary sentences written in the Queen's English, or in the Emperor's French, we suppose they would mean simply that His Majesty, having collected his debts, meant to entirely withdraw his military and naval forces from the soil and waters of Mexico, and leave the Mexicans to work out their own salvation. But we fear that the singular interpretation that events have given to the other diplomatic announcements will tend to shake the popular faith of this country in any such straightforward interpretation of these. This is the nineteenth century, and we do not see why it should not now be possible to make diplomatic language, or lingo, honest and intelligible.

BRAGG'S LAST RETREAT.—It has just been discovered by somebody that it was not Gen. GRANT who drove BRAGG from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and compelled him to fly in confusion to Ringgold or Rome. It has been found out that Gen. BRAGG had *intended* to retreat from in front of Chattanooga, and that his hastily doing so was only in execution of a long-contemplated plan. The simple and final answer to all this, is the situation of Gen. LONGSTREET. Had BRAGG purposed retreating, he would assuredly never have sent LONGSTREET'S column into East Tennessee, for the only support of LONGSTREET, his only safety from destruction, was in the army of BRAGG, and BRAGG could only avail him by holding the position in front of Chattanooga. He there protected LONGSTREET'S flank and rear, and held open for him a feasible line by which, after effecting his work in East Tennessee, he could again make a junction with the main army he had left, and then proceed in the expulsion of our forces from Chattanooga. When the facts and justifications in the case are taken into account, it is ridiculous to say that BRAGG'S retreat was but the carrying out of a premeditated project of his own. It might as well be said that he intended also to get rid of a great part of his worthless artillery and troops, by permitting them to fall into our hands.

REBEL "LOOKOUT" UPON SLAVERY.—The Charleston *Mercury* "improves the occasion," real or fictitious, of the killing of a "poor negro woman" by one of the shells from Gen. GILLMORE'S batteries, to deliver a discourse upon the beauty and value of negro Slavery. The deductions have about as close a bearing upon the text as the ordinary deductions of slaveholding preachers from Scripture texts. As a climacter of the moral and discursive part of the discourse, which is not worth quoting, the *Mercury* puts this:

"What if the Yankees take and occupy Lookout Mountain? The sacred code which guarantees and recognizes the rights of the South in the interests and institutions which now excite against her the hungry, howling hordes of Yankee miscreants, was uttered, not from 'Lookout, but from *Mount Sinai*. *Will the Yankees scale that?*"

To clear up at once all rebel doubts as to the latter point, we frankly and promptly answer by saying, No, sir. But suppose your assertion as to the Sinaitic origin of the Southern Slave code should be as false as your late boasts of the *impregnability* of "Lookout," what follows? While our troops were in the act of scaling the rebel stronghold, the rebel newspapers were proving it could never be scaled; and when the last slave has forever disappeared from our country, we shall doubtless have rebel preachers demonstrating from Scripture that the "divine institution" is unassailable as the divine throne.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* denounces in very sharp and decided terms the conduct of certain public men in Canada, in openly sympathizing with the Southern rebellion. He states that on one occasion a telegram was read in Parliament, announcing the defeat of the national forces, and that a dozen members greeted it with loud applause. Hon. G. E. CARTIER, late Premier, being among them. Many of these members have maintained a regular correspondence with leading rebels, have furnished them arms and munitions of war from Canadian ports, and acted as the medium of communication between them and Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway gave Mr. VALLANDIGHAM an extra train on his visit to Montreal. In the face of all these demonstrations, mainly led on by the Opposition party, the course of the Canadian Government has been moderate, friendly and conservative. We observe, by the way, that notice has already been given in Congress by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, of a bill to abolish the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

Christmas in the Hospitals.

During the next four weeks there will be a very large sum, we dare not guess how much, spent here and elsewhere in the purchase of books, jewelry, pictures and ornaments to make a merrier Christmas for children and friends, and relatives of all degrees. There is no period of the year at which the sale of luxuries is so great, and in which money is spent with such an open hand; and this lavish outlay is intended, and rightly intended, to mark the glow which, in all Christian countries, the season and its associations are sure to communicate—the best and tenderest passions of the heart. There are very few—and these few must be strangely constituted—who do not find their sympathies enlarged and quickened, their asperities smoothed down, and all their affections warmed as the great Feast of Peace and Good Will draws near. Against marking it by as costly gifts as people's purses may bear, or their feelings prompt, we should, in ordinary years, have not a word to say.

But it seems to us that this is an extraordinary year, and that we are all called on for an extraordinary recognition of the terrible weight of the responsibilities which it has imposed upon us. It has been a year filled from first to last with blood and tears; a year which has spread sorrow, like a tide, over the whole land; which has brought bereavement into a thousand homes; put out the fires on thousands of happy hearths, and taken all hope and all joy out of thousands of lives, which, until 1863, were filled with both one and the other. We cannot, and we do not expect those whom misfortune has not touched, to be constantly dwelling on these things. The ordinary business of life would have to be suspended, if we were all of us to make it our duty to keep our thoughts constantly fixed on the havoc of the war. No nerves could long resist the influence of perennial mourning. The work of the world has to be done, no matter how many fall or how many weep; and it can only be done by people whose ordinary thoughts are cheerful, and whose imagination is not forever haunted by scenes of blood and suffering. We have, therefore, no sympathy with the cant which declares all enjoyment unbecoming, as long as our young men are in the field and the cannon are sounding. If this were so, we should soon be all of us unfit for either war or peace.

But there are undoubtedly some seasons when we are bound to think of those who suffer, and, above all, those who suffer on our behalf; think of them with our whole hearts and souls, and think of little else; seasons when we are bound, not less for their sake than for our own, to weep with those that weep, and Christmas is certainly the chief of them. We are nearly all of us supporters of this war. There will hardly be a man, woman or child seated round a fireside next Christmas Day who has not in some way or other helped to send soldiers to the field, either by advice, by influence, by taunts, by exhortation, or by money. We have filled the air with trumpet calls, and hundreds of thousands of young men, in the very pride of life, have answered them. They have gone out because we thought it was a brave and noble thing to do, and because they hoped to live through it, and come back to enjoy our thanks and admiration. Thousands of them—we will not say how many thousand—have, during the past six months, fallen in our cause. Many thousands are dead—are past all help and all sympathy, leaving vacant places in homes all over the country that can never be filled up. But a very much larger number have been prostrated by wounds or disease, and are now lying scattered in hospitals all across the continent, suffering in various ways, and in various degrees, for want of proper clothing, of proper food, of proper nursing; depressed, anxious, lonely. Thousands more are dragging their scarred or mutilated or broken-down bodies homeward, to struggle for life as best they may. We subject them to take up arms for the Union a year or two years ago, and clapped our hands and waved our handkerchiefs when they marched away. We surely, when Christmas comes round, and we are seeking to quicken our love for all in any way connected with or dependent on us, will keep the plight of these men in our memories, and open our hands for them, also, when they are so open for everybody else.

We hope, therefore, that those who are blessed with the means of offering handsome and costly gifts to their friends at Christmas time, will not forget, when they sally out to make their purchases, that there is not a cent of the money they propose to spend which might not make a wounded soldier happier, better or more comfortable—which might not either render his death easier, or his recovery more certain; and that there is hardly a sick or wounded man in one of the hospitals whom we, who are here at home eating and drinking and making merry, have not had some hand in bringing there. The woe will not last always; the indications are, at present, that it will soon be over, and by this time next year the hospital patients will all either be dead or well enough to dispense with our aid. All we ask for them, therefore, is the charity of the Christmas, and it only needs a very little self-restraint to bestow it. We are satisfied that there are very few of the young people who are the usual recipients of Christmas presents who would not gladly consent to have the money that would be spent on them handed over for the relief of the soldiers, and we are quite certain that they would feel all the happier and all the better for having made such a sacrifice. There are, we are satisfied, few women who would not willingly forego a piece of jewelry—if she were sure its price would make life a little brighter or make death a little less painful to a sick or wounded man.

If the matter is only laid in this light before families, who usually look forward to a Christmas made merry by presents, we believe we know what the response would in a vast majority of cases be. It is not often that the chance offers itself of doing a noble act at so fitting a season, and we believe thousands have only to think about it, to avail themselves of it.

The WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, which has for the two last years been the branch of the Sanitary Commission in this City which devotes itself to the collection and forwarding of supplies for the sick and wounded, finds, for some reason or other, that its stores were never so low as at present; the aid it receives from branch associations in the country never so scanty, and the want of general interest in its operations apparently never so small, and yet its needs are as great as ever. This ought not to be. There is nobody who has ever had a hand in this work who ought not to be ashamed of wearying of it, as long as our soldiers do not weary of death and wounds and sickness. These men are still ready for the march and the battle, fall just as freely, flinch just as little now as a year ago. Can we not stand by them for one year more? Ought we not to be ready to stand by them for ten years more, if they ask it, or need it? The Woman's Central Association are in want of everything—of woolen shirts and drawers; of sheets, of blankets, of quilts, of old clothes; of tea, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, jellies—in fact, of everything that a sick or wounded man, lying half dead in torn and bloody and mud-covered clothes, can possibly require. Everybody can think of something that will make him comfortable, or save him; and every one who wants to do an act of Christian charity—we say nothing of helping a great cause—on this great Christian festival, can do it by sending boxes containing the above articles to the WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York. Those who prefer it can send money; but there is hardly anybody in this land of plenty who cannot send something. E. L. G.

Brooklyn Amusements.

CHURCH CONCERT.—A very attractive concert will be given at the Twenty-fifth-street Baptist Church this evening, for the benefit of the Sunday School.

MUSICAL MATINEE.—The third musical matinée will be given at the Park Theatre this afternoon. Miss. BOSCHARD and Messrs. CAMPBELL and CARTER, with the little Bertie Eberhard, are the attractions. These entertainments are peculiarly adapted for the convenience of ladies and families.

Destructive Fire in Broadway.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, Officer JOHN BARRETT, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered a fire on the first floor of the premises No. 355 Broadway. The flames spread throughout the building with great rapidity, and in a short time the entire building was destroyed. It was owned by the Lorillard estate; was valued at about $25,000; and is said to be fully insured. It was a five-story brown-stone edifice.

Mr. A. LEBRUN occupied the first floor and basement as a trunk manufactory. His loss is about $35,000; fully insured. WM. HAMM & Co. occupied all the upper stories. They were manufacturers of boys' and childrens' clothing. Their loss is estimated at $60,000; said to be fully insured in City companies.

E. F. HINGUE & Co., importers and dealers in carpets, occupying premises No. 359, were damaged to the extent of $10,000 on their stock, mostly by water. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE BY MEANS OF A FORGED CHECK.—Yesterday afternoon two young men entered a barber's shop, at No. 120 Cedar-street, where they employed a lad named FRANK BISCHOFF, to get a check cashed for them. The check was for $270, and purported to have been drawn by Mr. J. C. MERRILL, payable to C. S. HARRIS, at the Shoe and Leather Bank. It was stipulated that if the lad was successful in getting the money he was to meet his unknown employers two blocks below the Bank. FRANK presented the check to Mr. CRANE, the paying-teller,—who is well acquainted with Mr. MERRILL'S signature,—and it was at once pronounced by him to be a forgery. He however, detained the boy and consulted with Mr. STOUT, the President of the Bank. They resolved to detect the forgers if possible. Capt. TILLEY, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, was called in, and a bundle of small bills were delivered to the boy. The latter immediately started for the appointed rendezvous, followed by the Captain and one or two others. Just as the lad was delivering the money into the hands of one of the forgers, the officer stepped up and took him into custody. When arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, he gave his name as JOHN BRADY, Jr. He was committed to the Tombs for examination. The Police are endeavoring to arrest his accomplice.

INJURY TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT.—Commodore VANDERBILT was quite seriously injured Monday afternoon. He was driving on the Bloomingdale Road, his buggy coming in collision with another vehicle. The Commodore was thrown head foremost out and violently to the ground. He was picked up insensible, but soon recovered consciousness, and was conveyed to a house near by, where he received every attention.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Edmund Rice, President, and A. F. Morris, Chief Engineer of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company; Hon. Judge Nelson, U. S. District Judge of Minnesota; Maj. Cullen, Ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Minnesota; Josiah Blood, Balston, and S. Gardner and family, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Jones, Rochester; Judge John C. Baldwin, California; Sam. De Bow, Memphis; Col. S. Sneed, Washington; Maj. W. T. Mason, Philadelphia, and O. B. Gum, Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. M. P. Small, U. S. A.; John W. Moore and wife, U. S. N., and D. F. Hayward, Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Mrs. President Lincoln left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon for Washington, she being obliged in Illinois at the time the President was taken sick.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE FRONTAL SINUSES,
EXHAUSTED, OBSTRUCTED OR
SUPPURATING EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN
ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either
medical or surgical aid, successfully treated by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Retinal and Frontal Observations on
Diseases of the Eye," who has made the Eye and Ear
A SPECIALTY
for
NO. 814
BROADWAY.

Agent NEW YORK.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 814 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 48 EAST-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1862.

I was deaf in several years, and could not hear a watch tick. I had a constant buzzing noise in my head, and a continual accumulation in my throat, which I was obliged to clear away every few minutes. I was also troubled with a discharge from my nose, and had frequent pains in the forehead. I was induced to consult Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to do so, and after a few months' treatment by him, I am entirely cured of all the above troubles. I can hear a watch tick at a distance of several feet, and the discharge from my nose has entirely ceased. I can breathe freely through my nose, and the pains in my forehead have entirely left me. I consider myself perfectly cured, and cheerfully recommend all persons afflicted with deafness, catarrh, or any disease of the eye or ear, to consult Dr. Von Eisenberg, as I am confident that he will cure them.

CHARLES BITTLE.

No. 48 EAST-AV., NEW-YORK.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Nervous System, Chronic Diseases, Deformities, &c., successfully treated by DR. VON EISENBERG, No. 814 BROADWAY, New-York.

Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Dr. Von Eisenberg's Treatise on Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Nervous System, Chronic Diseases, Deformities, &c., &c., can be had gratis at his office, No. 814 Broadway, New-York

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 WALL-ST

THE Government now now OFFERS the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS on nearly such as may suit or offer on private terms. All other securities are also being bought on all favorable terms.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS at par.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS at par.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DEXTER, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Drafts on Europe, Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, and Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Liverpool.
Bills and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of Commerce, London.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Currency Accounts.
Collections on Stocks, Bonds and Gold promptly remitted for.

CHARTER & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 25 WALL-ST.

LEAVENWORTH & SAYRESON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCUT MONEY.
Deposits and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

CHARTER & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 25 WALL-ST.
The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership, under the name of CHARTER & HATCH, for the transaction of a BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.
CHARTER & HATCH.

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BANKERS and DEALERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 25 WALL-ST.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED and COLLECTIONS made at all accessible points in the United States, Canadas and Europe.
GOLD, SILVER BONDS and GOLD COUPONS bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find it to their interest to call at this office, as we pay the highest rate of interest allowed by law on deposits.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
No. 25 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISKE & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 25 WALL-ST.

THE Government now now OFFERS the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS on nearly such as may suit or offer on private terms. All other securities are also being bought on all favorable terms.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 WALL-ST

AUCTION SALES.

Daniel A. Moynes & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF 10,000 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, &c., &c.
DANIEL A. MOYNES & CO.,
No. 6 WALL-STREET,
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), at 11 o'clock, at their Store, No. 6 Wall-st., by order of Messrs. Ellis & Co., Boston, Mass., and others, 10,000 GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, of every description, from the most celebrated manufacturers in the country; also, a large assortment of DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, &c., &c.
Goods now ready for examination.

Sperry, Oakley & Sherwood.
SPERRY, OAKLEY AND SHERWOOD.
BY PETER F. SPERRY, Auctioneer.
SALE OF
CHAMBER SUITES, &c.
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), at 10 o'clock, at the Store of
Mr. GEORGE HERKEL, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 22 BOWERY,
Corner of Canal-st.,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT
PARLOR SUITES,
LIBRARY SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING SUITES,
BOOKCASES,
SIDEBOARDS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
MARBLE-TOP TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
MOQUETTE CARPETS,
SUPERB CARVED OAK AND WALNUT SUITES,
BEDSTEADS,
MATTRESSES,
LOOKING GLASSES,
&c., &c., &c.
Sale positive, without reserve.
Sale positive, without reserve.
Sale positive, without reserve

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONTINUED AT 8.
WE WEARIED THE PUBLIC WITH PRAISE OF OUR WEIRD AND MYSTERIOUS ENTERTAINMENT, WHICH HAS ALREADY BECOME THE TALK OF THE TOWN. THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE SPIRITUAL MYSTERIES. THE MOST DELIGHTFUL AND BEWILDERING ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. THE MOST ASTONISHING AND MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE EVER WITNESSED. THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE MYSTERIES EVER PRESENTED. THE MOST ASTOUNDING AND INEXPLICABLE PHENOMENA EVER EXHIBITED. THE MOST WONDERFUL AND MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT EVER GIVEN. THE MOST ASTONISHING AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE MYSTERIES EVER PRESENTED. THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE MYSTERIES EVER PRESENTED

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Further Details of the Battle of Chattanooga.

A Complete Defeat Frankly Acknowledged.

SCENES DURING THE RETREAT.

Concerning the Blockade, Meade's Retreat and the Invasion of Georgia.

Our files of Southern papers, extending to Dec. 5, furnish us the following interesting details of news:

THE BATTLE AT CHATTANOOGA.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

The great engagement opened at dawn on Tuesday. The attack was made by the enemy upon our position upon Lookout. They approached with resolution, estimated at forty thousand strong, and charged us in our works, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing, ranged at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Their onset was a firm but not impetuous at first, but increased in volume and vigor as the day advanced. It was not until late in the afternoon that the desperate assault of the enemy, multiplied by fresh numbers at every advance, created an effect upon our line. At 4 o'clock the "left centre," as described by Gen. BRAGG—a level going lying near Watkins' house, between the foot of Lookout and Missionary Ridge, and crossed a way into the valley in rear—gave way, and the enemy poured through the embrasure like a flood-tide. This cut the army in twain, and when it was observed by the troops upon the mountain on the far left, it occasioned a confusion which could not be repressed, and a retreat which could not be rallied. The line closed with a disorder which might have been turned into a rout, had the enemy continued to press with the same energy after dark that he displayed throughout the day. During the night the remnant of the left, minus a portion of several companies, which fell captive because of being cut off from the main body, was withdrawn to positions along Missionary Ridge, where the troops were massed for the conflict of the coming day.

Our works at the foot of Missionary Ridge extend along a line of two miles in length. They are built of heavy timbers, stone and fence rails, mortised together with clay, and about five feet high. Behind them the hill rises in a gentle slope, but rough and uneven. In front the ground is open and level, but rocky and broken. It was against these fortifications, occupied by the remaining strength of the army, that the enemy—whose loss during the successful expedition against Lookout on Tuesday was equal to the disproportion of the combatants, being five to one—proceeded, on Wednesday, to assail with the same ardor and the same swollen columns of the day before. The attack was made before sunrise. Gen. HARDEE, commanding our right, being himself in the trenches, ready to receive the assault.

The fight was more desperate than the day preceding. Charge after charge was made by the enemy and as boldly met by our men, now thoroughly desperate by reason of the crisis closing around them. Every onset was repulsed, and as the ranks were thinned deadly volley after volley again and sent forward with new velocity. The carnage in front of our rude fortifications was fearful. Men lieu, there 5,000 dead strewed the plain before nightfall; and still HARDEE—more fortunate, perhaps, in his position than his none-the-less heroic comrade—held his own, unbroken and unblenched.

The only comfort which rises out of the murky gloom of defeat is the fact that our loss in killed and wounded is comparatively trifling to that of the enemy, who has paid the price of a dreadful butchery for the advantage gained.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Federal Gen. GRANT commanded in person throughout the assault upon Missionary Ridge, and was fired upon by our sharpshooters (as rumor has it) as he and his Staff, splendidly mounted and uniformed, rode through the lines of Yankees.

It is said that whisky was the inspiring source of Yankee heroism on the late field. Wagons of the best old Bourbon were drawn up and down the columns of the enemy, who were old to help themselves. They did so plentifully, and rallied into battle with an alcoholic fury which was as blind as it proved bloody.

One thousand men in killed and wounded, we are assured, will cover our loss during the three days of battle. We cannot ascertain the number of our loss in prisoners. No doubt they are largely overrated, as most of them were taken in squads, and many escaped after capture.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, who fought with his fellow-citizen soldiers throughout the late encounter, as he has done ever since the fall of his State capital, has just reached Atlanta, accompanied by several officers of distinction.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, Nov. 28.

Nothing of interest has transpired since our last advices. The retreat of the army is understood to be continued, but to what point it would not be prudent to announce, were we aware of the facts in the case. The loss in stragglers and deserters must be necessarily large under the circumstances; but our casualties will not exceed a thousand or fifteen hundred killed and wounded.

Trains are arriving from the field, with fresh invoices for our wounded in the hospitals, most of whom are but slightly hurt.

It was the swollen odds thrown against us, thus visibly arrayed, which created the irresolution in certain portions of our front and resulted in the loss of Lookout.

On perceiving this terrible advantage gained, and being subjected not only to subsequent numbers, but an enfilading fire, the conviction became general among officers and men that the day was gone; and although they fought with stubborn courage for the redemption of Missionary Ridge, its possession was evidently only a question of time. This was cut short by an order to retire late during Wednesday afternoon.

On Thursday Gen. MANEY fought the Federal pursuit three miles this side of Chickamauga, being himself severely wounded. The retreat was conducted with some confusion, but order was restored after a day's march, and the troops passed through Dalton in unbroken columns. On Friday afternoon Gen. CLEBURNE had a severe skirmish with the enemy's cavalry near Ringgold. It is understood that he kept them at bay.

There are conflicting opinions expressed by parties from the front concerning the loss of Lookout Mountain. Many persons assert that the assault was a complete surprise; others excuse the disaster by the plea that the enemy approached under cover of a dense fog, and could not be seen, while, in carrying the heights, they successfully distracted our attention to a different quarter. As far as public opinion goes, Gen. HARDEE is ascribed as the hero of the occasion. To his coolness, his sagacity and his energy is attributed the valorous defence of our right. We have seen no one who is not loud in his praises. Other officers, of course, come in for a due share of the glory, but the story is that HARDEE saved the army.

THE RETREAT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

RINGGOLD, Nov. 27.

The trains were put in front and directed to take a left-hand road to Dalton, passing Catoosa Springs. They moved at midnight, the troops at daylight, following the direction of the railroad by Tunnel Hill, so as to cover the trains. Roads very bad for some miles, the teams overworked, and suffering for forage and rest. I saw a mule lie down when the harness was removed, and go so soundly to sleep in two minutes as an infant, and that while hundreds of wagons and thousands of men were marching by, within a few paces of where it rested.

CLEBURNE was intrusted with the command of the rear guard to-day. WALKER'S division having been relieved. The Federal pursuing columns, numbering, it is estimated, about 16,000 men, of all arms, assaulted him before he reached Tunnel Hill. The column consisted of picked troops, who moved rapidly and fought gallantly, but CLEBURNE succeeded in restraining them whenever he encountered them. But they were becoming quite troublesome; so he ambuscaded them by concealing his forces, including his artillery, until the enemy got within a few paces of his guns, when they poured grape and canister into them with the most destructive effect. The road was filled with their dead and wounded. Our infantry then sprang forward from their covert on each side of the road, and literally carried them down by their well-directed shot. The enemy fled in confusion. Leaving 250 prisoners and three flags (the latter taken by the artillerists) in our hands, and from 1,000 to 1,500 killed and wounded in the road. The Yankees kept at a respectful distance from PAT CLEBURNE after that, and were five hours marching one mile or near that.

A prisoner, taken near Ringgold, reports that OSTERHAUS, of SHERMAN'S corps, is in command of the pursuing column. He says that OSTERHAUS crossed the Chickamauga on a hastily-constructed bridge, and that GRANT was building a wide, substantial military bridge at Red House Ford, by which to cross over his whole army, and that he intended to make a clean sweep of the Confederates. This last achievement the beaten hero of Ringgold will find more difficult than he imagines.

The trains reached Dalton in the afternoon, and were parked and the teams fed. The troops arrived soon thereafter and went into camps. It was just at this point, when my forgot meat was being prepared, and the first paragraph of this rambling letter was being indicted, that an order came for the trains to move on to Resaca. The roads to this place are pretty good, though almost impassable in places. Several wagons were lost and a good many mules killed on the way, not by the enemy, but by the great holes or gulfs and quagmires in the road. I saw no pioneer corps with the trains; the teamsters were left to take care of the wagons to best they could. I am not certain that it would not be an eventual benefit if we should some day lose a train; perhaps the authorities would then see the necessity, recognized in all other countries, of organizing an efficient corps of engineers, including pioneers, bridge and boat builders, &c.

It commenced to rain at 11 o'clock, and by day it was pouring down in torrents. The roads, already heavy enough, now became indescribably bad. It was a horrid night. But a poor woman, the mother of ten children, her husband and eldest son in the army, gave me shelter at 1 o'clock, a fire to dry myself by, and a bed to rest upon, not forgetting a bundle of fodder for my horse. A dozen others, attracted by the cheerful light seen through her window, applied for admittance, and room was found for all in that humble cabin. God bless that good woman, and shield her husband and son from the dangers of the battle-field. The light in her window was not hid under a bushel. Alas! how the poor do shame us by their charities.

It is now 3 o'clock, and the army has not yet come up. The rain will probably stop the pursuit of the enemy, at least for the present, unless his well-organized pioneer corps enable him to keep it up. Our future line will probably rest upon the Coosa and its eastern tributaries.

But in conclusion. The battle of Missionary Ridge was a great misfortune, not on account of the loss of men, which was inconsiderable, nor the loss of territory, which is far more serious, but chiefly on account of the loss of the moral strength and confidence of the army and the country.

Let us not, then, add to our calamity by beginning a war of abuse and condemnation against the chief of the Western army or the head of the Government. Let us rather strive to reanimate the hopes of the people and the army, bring forward all our strength, and pray that Heaven will yet give us the final victory. In a few days I shall prepare a review of the whole campaign in Northern Georgia, beginning with the evacuation of Chattanooga, in September, and closing with the present retreat; and while I shall not gloss over the errors of any one, I shall be able to show that Gen. BRAGG has had a most difficult task to perform, and he has been the victim of unmerited outrage on the field, and that, if he has been unfortunate, he has also been devoted to the cause.

THE REBEL LOSS.

From the Granada Appeal.

Our loss in prisoners and artillery is heavy. In killed and wounded the loss of the enemy is much greater than ours. In fact, all parties from above concur in the statement that the enemy has been most severely punished. We hear some of our regiments on the left spoken of in rather disparaging terms, while, on the other hand, the brigade of Gen. WALKER, in particular, is mentioned in terms of the highest praise. It withstood the onslaught of the overwhelming forces of the enemy until well nigh the last man was captured.

The enemy are said to have advanced en echelon in columns, by divisions, and their whole force is supposed to have numbered one hundred and twenty thousand men. With all their power, however, they were unable to force our right from its position, and it was here where the foe was most severely dealt with. It is supposed that nearly all of our artillery on the left was lost. We have heard, certainly, of the loss of the following batteries: Scogin's, six pieces; Cobb's, six pieces; reserves, six pieces.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

SHELLING THE CITY.

A correspondent of the Savannah *News* writes from James Island:

"The enemy is now shelling the city, both night and day, from his long range guns on Morris Island. As yet the damage to the city has been but trifling, and the loss of life small. A kind Providence seems to extend his protecting wings over the devoted city, and under their shadow the "Sister of Mercy goes unharmed the rounds of heavenly charity; and the prattling child throws his hoop in the street unconscious of the death missiles falling around him. Indeed, there is a moral sublimity now exhibited daily in Charleston which would fill the bosom of the most feeling even of a Yankee. As instances of the latter, I present correspondence, on yesterday, which illustrates the sublimity to which women can rise. A lady, dressed in deep mourning, was seated in the front verandah of her dwelling, engaged in sewing, when suddenly a Parrott shell came screaming up the harbor and burst with an unearthly sound just above and in front of the position where she was sitting, throwing its fragments in every direction. But this 'Mother of the Gracchi' remained calm in her seat, slowly and sadly raising her eyes toward the point where the shell had burst. She gazed for an instant, then as calmly resumed her work. From her mourning apparel, she had felt before the horrors of war. Perhaps her only son had fallen at Wagner, at Sumter, or on James Island. Or perhaps 'the loved one of her bosom' had fallen before the accursed Yankee; and now the Death-angel has no more terror for her.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the number fired at Fort Sumter in the present bombardment is estimated at eighteen thousand, of which between seven and eight thousand missed. Including about eight thousand fired in the previous bombardment, three thousand of which missed, we have a total of twenty-six thousand rifled shots and shells fired at Sumter. The projectiles have been of various sizes, patterns and power; each kind having a different effect."

WORK DONE AT THE ARSENAL.

From the Charleston Mercury.

In this memorable defence our little Arsenal has played an important part, though limited in its capacities. We learn that since March last it has melted up more than nine hundred tons of iron, and cast more than sixteen thousand projectiles, exclusive of grape and canister—upward of seven thousand being 8, 9, 10 and 11-inch shot and shell. During the same time many of the heaviest guns have been banged there in a style not surpassed, if equaled, in the Confederacy; some of the 7-inch rifles and largest gun-carriages made that were ever turned out of any shop.

Nearly ten thousand small arms have been prepared for use, three million small arm cartridges have been made, and the quantity of metallic friction primers now daily turned out is two thousand, against one hundred in the beginning of the year.

We understand that Major MALLET, the Superintendent of laboratories, pronounces the cartridges equal, and the primers superior to any manufactured in the Confederacy.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE BLOCKADE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 2.

The letter of Gen. WISE, lately published in the *Enquirer*, urging, among other remedies, the peremptory stopping of the blockade, has attracted considerable attention to this subject. The exorbitant prices obtained for every article at the auction sales has also pointed prejudice at both the blockades and the auctions. We cannot but regard these prejudices as the result of partial knowledge, which would be removed if all the facts connected with blockade running could be made known to the public. There is a saying attributed to NAPOLEON, very applicable to our situation and duties—"*Never do what your enemy wants you to do.*" The United States are firmly convinced that by stopping the blockade, our resources would be so straightened that we must speedily succumb; hence they are endeavoring to shut us the ports. *Now shall we come to the assistance of the enemy, and do effectually what they have been able to accomplish only partially?*

We do not pretend to deny that there are evils connected with blockade running which greatly impair all the good that our cause derives from it. We would correct the evil, and increase the good. We would regulate, by stringent rules and regulations, the running of the blockade—forbidding the importation of any goods not included in a list of articles to be carefully prepared, embracing the wants of the people and the army; requiring every cargo to be delivered to the Custom-house authorities for examination and inspection.

The prejudice excited against blockade-running results, in a great measure, from ignorance of the fact that *the companies engaged in this trade are, to a very great extent, to the employment of the Government, carrying out cotton, and bringing in supplies needed by our armies*; and we are authorized by those knowing all the facts to say that a most commendable liberality has been shown by these companies, which many with much pride, be induced by many that loudly complain. We believe we are correct in saying that *one-third of the out-going and one-half of the in-coming cargoes are on account of the Government.*

Now, if the blockade-running was regulated, to the exclusion, by unconditional confiscation, of such articles as expensive silks, cloths, brandies, (except for the Medical Purveyor,) also, whisky, sardines, &c., &c., and inducements offered to import, by the assurance that impressment should not be made of imported goods, we believe that the supply of necessaries for army and people would be greatly increased, and the currency appreciated from the fall, from increased supply, of the price of the great necessaries of life. The remarks of Gen. WISE, that our people must make heroic sacrifices, and devise by their ingenuity, we entirely approve, and, by a well-regulated system of blockade running, the materials and tools necessary for the carrying out of his views would be greatly expedited. We have not the tools and machinery necessary for the manufacture of many articles of prime necessity, and we cannot wait for ingenuity and invention to devise and make them. We must assist native energy and talent with foreign ingenuity and invention, and introduce the improved machinery of the outer world.

This done, our people will speedily become self-reliant, and produce within the country all the necessaries of life, both for themselves and the army. But to stop the blockade from within, as the Yankees are trying to do from without, and while we gratify our enemies at the expense of our people, the Confederacy will deprive itself of much aid it now derives from the outside world.

The extent to which the running of the blockade has been carried has been greatly exaggerated. From the Wilmington *Journal* we learn the following from Custom-house returns:

Exports of Cotton from the port of Wilmington from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1863.

	Bales.
First quarter	4,216
Second quarter	10,720
Third quarter	15,906
Total	30,842

This is for three quarters, and it shows that but very little of the cotton supply has been sent forward.

The regulation of this trade within certain specified limits, to embrace goods of prime necessity, machinery and army and navy supplies, will put to practical use the cotton that may be sent forward, and put every reflective inducement to enterprise to make the blockade-running more useful to our cause than unrestricted trade can possibly be.

The establishment of a Bureau, under a competent head, would do much to systematize this trade, increase its efficiency, correct its evils, and make this trade of real and lasting benefit to the cause.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. MEADE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 3.

Whether to be pleased or sorry at the retreat of MEADE without a battle, is a doubtful question. If collision would produce only a loss of men, without other military results, as has sometimes been the case with these armies in Northern Virginia, we may be thankful that none took place. But it is very nearly certain, if a battle had been fought in Spotsylvania, that battle would have been a Southern victory. The popular sentiment in the South has been, throughout this war, a singularly faithful prophet of approaching military events. Before the late disagreeable action of Lookout Mountain, every spectator felt quite sure that if a military movement was made at that time and place, Gen. BRAGG would be defeated. But, with equal confidence, the country anticipated victory on the Rapidan, in the pitched battle which seemed imminent during the week. It was not hope without reason, confidence without intelligence.

The object of the Federal General in these movements is popularly supposed to be the preventing Lee from sending reinforcements to the armies in Georgia and Tennessee. A study of MEADE'S management since his assumption of command might lead to a different conclusion. To prevent a transfer of troops is a collateral object; but while accomplishing, as it not the man to be content with the second fiddle. His first aim is to destroy the army of Northern Virginia and to take Richmond. The menace by which he holds the Confederate forces on guard has a reality behind it. If it is a weakness, or a blunder in a fatal position under the supposition that the strength of the enemy is a feint, a fatal disaster will immediately follow. Falling Waters, Bristoe Station and Kelly's Ford, abundantly prove that it is very unsafe to act on the belief that the present General of the Yankee army will not advance in earnest if an opportunity is granted.

THE INVASION OF GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner.

There is no longer the possibility of doubt upon the military plan which the Federal Government has finally adopted, to which it will henceforth adhere, and push with its whole strength. It is the original plan of the war, recommended by Gen. SCOTT, the best military head the United States has ever had; the plan which the impatience of the fools rejected in the beginning, and which is now forced on the Government by experience—the plan of the occupation of the Mississippi Valley, and the bi-section of the remaining portion of the Confederacy through Tennessee and Georgia. The accomplishment of such a design would not secure the subjugation of the Southern people. However well-meant-sighted and timid-hearted people are convinced, that resistance will end if the country is overrun, past history and present facts assure us that such a deplorable event would only be the beginning of a world of bloodshed and of an infinite struggle. *But the occupation of Georgia and Alabama would unquestionably render the maintenance of the present organization of the armies nearly impossible.* The possession of the cotton crop placed in these countries would bring up the Yankee masses to the highest pitch of prosperity, and so few are the men of North Carolina, even the 17 years they would get it nearly entire. *It is from these two States we now draw the corn which feeds the armies*—a strange fact in military history—for, two hundred miles of inland route has hitherto been supposed to be the utmost limit of transporting an army's supplies—but nevertheless true. These rich lands, which once produced the cotton that created the power of the United States; that cotton which is now sold to the enemy and which has been worthless to us, its proprietors and possessors; now contain and can continue to bring forth a grain crop, surpassing Egyptian abundance. *While we have bread our armies can live and fight, despite misgovernment and unfitted to conquer.* But if the Confederacy loses its means of subsisting men and horses, it will be impossible to continue the resistance by regular armies. Waste time is adverse to the necessity of resistance in Georgia. The way to cut it is to place a good General in command, and not to cripple him with jealous orders and mean tricks.

THE CRUMBLING CABINET OF THE CONFEDERACY.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 2.

With no other motive or thought than to advance the public interest, we would again respectfully suggest to the President the advantage of reconstructing his Cabinet, and calling to his side the very ablest intellects of the country. The burdens and responsibilities of his post are too great for any man to bear. He has use for all the assistance it is possible to command. If he could make a Cabinet of NAPOLEONS, PITTS, RICHELIEUS, MACHIAVELLIS, ALEXANDERS HAMILTONS, and men of their mould, he would have abundant employment for them all. The country needs not secrecy, but wisdom, in its councils. The secrets of disparagement in the Cabinet as it stands to say that abler men can be found to fill the departments.

We have a Department of State that has not been able in nearly three years to establish relations with any other State; a Treasury Department that has failed to keep its finances from running to ruin; a War Department in the hands of a chief whose whole studies and course of life have been purely and peculiarly civic; a Navy Department without a navy; a Post-office Department with a very shackling system of mails; a Department of Justice vacant. The business of each Department separately shows the want of a more masterly hand; and the united powers of their chiefs in Cabinet Council—if councils are ever held—fail to supply the quantum of wisdom the country needs.

We are getting to deep waters, and a feeling of dread is pervading the souls of the people. There is nothing the President can do that will so reanimate their hearts and stimulate their confidence in and affection for him as the calling to his side, as his daily advisers, of a Cabinet of the wisest, truest and most experienced men in the country, regardless of what may have been their former political associations. The time is propitious, the occasion urgent, and the people anxiously expectant. For his own continuing capacity for usefulness and future fame, as well as on account of the sorely incessitous and exigent condition of the country, we earnestly press this recommendation.

The Russian officers now in our midst recently desired their Legation at Washington to recommend them some excellent dentist in our City. Dr. ED MARSH, who is well known in the Capital, though now a resident here, was named. The visitors, it is authoritatively stated, were highly pleased with his services. It is not long since N. P. WILLIS, in a leading article in the *Home Journal*, gave his happy experience of the Doctor's operating, and it is not, indeed, unusual for his patients to fall asleep under his delicate manipulations.—*Express.*

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—A course of practical instruction in Book-keeping, by double entry, and business affairs, can be obtained at OLIVER E. GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 788 Broadway, corner of Eighth-street. Private instruction in penmanship.

A DOUBLE RECREATION.—There is a word in our language both powerful and celebrated, and alluding, motion, to persons and to acts. When the auctioneer, for instance, completes a bargain, when the soldier in hot fight vanquishes the foe, "Knocks" are in the ascendant. So, then, we say NOS. 4 and 6 BOND-street is no more, a KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. He enjoys an immense reputation, not bounded by geographical limits—not confined to sect or class. Moreover, it is a reputation that does not knock down, but rather raises up, having relation to the crowning glory of mankind—the head. Hence, as you will find the name of our KNOX familiar as a household word. Look in all directions—east, west, north and south—and your eyes will be greeted with such Hats as only the most happy combination of skill, science, and grace can portray, and only our KNOX can realize.

A VERY SUPERIOR AND CONVENIENT DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S Imperial Dress Elevators. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress universally all around ever introduced. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, No. 473 Broadway. They are easily adjusted, will raise the dress and let it down at will, and are very durable. In the crowded cars they relieve many timest their cost in the preservation of the dress, independent of their great convenience and comfort.

WILL the New-York *Independent*, New-York *Tribune* and New-York *Times* answer the following test questions as clearly and definitely as they are already answered, both in the affirmative and negative, in HENRY WARD BEECHER'S speeches in England? "Is our Government under any obligation to protect the crime of enslaving men, women and children, as a 'free right?' and is our National forbearance to interfere with the vicious principle of principle and the inspiration of Christian Unity?"

THE GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTIES.—HOWE KNOX ON HIS Kemmelyuka, and KRAUT'S Automaton Musical Troupe, are now exciting a great sensation at Niblo's, and will be the envy of the other vendors and exhibitors, are filling the old Museum to its utmost capacity. To-day the Bill of fare is rich, rare and rare; and if the house is not overflowing, it will not be for want of entertainment.

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HENRY WARD BEECHER said, while in England, that our Constitution contained injunctions and obligations which could not be conscientiously inflicted, and that he chose to suffer the inconvenience, and yet to exhort his passengers never to obey this Constitution without mental reservation. Was this perjury? and what are the consequences of perjury?

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Powder—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The ladies are in ecstacies over the large number of full-sized fashionable patterns in it. No sum could match it with its fascinating, ever-changing, lovely pages. Once by subscribing for a copy of this work. Yearly, $3, with valuable premiums. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.—*American Sentinel.*

"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—To secure this consult PHRENOLOGY. Charts, with full written descriptions of character given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Kedar, from Liverpool—Judge J. R. Baldwin, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Keogh.

MEMORANDA ARRIVED—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon rises. 5 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 29 | Gov. Island.. 7 15 | Hell Gate.. 9 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Quaker, Clapp, New-Orleans, Gaster & Clay.
Steamers United States, Anderson, Fortress Monroe, &c.; C. Wheeler & Co.; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daleell.
Barks Georgie Hurlbut, Masson, New-Orleans, Sturgis, Clearman & Co.; Magdalena, (Bremen,) Remke, Havre, C. Luling & Co.; Wm. Frothingham, Qualey, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Barks North America, (Bremen,) Friederich, Antwerp, Harnden, Keep & Co.; Marianna, (Br.,) Sibley, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley & J. G. Bahming, Kayetano, Havana, W. H. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Sailer, (Bremen,) Margareta, Buenos Ayres, Funk & de Giraudin.
Brigs J. W. Johnson, (Br.,) Foster, Barbadoes, T. T. Dwight & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Harris, Bermuda, Hinckley & Co.; Elisa Young, (Br.,) Cook, Hayre, Boyd & Hincken; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Wilson & Cormann; J. B. Elliott, (Br.,) Murphy, Carthagena, Ribot & Munoz; Celestina, Pinkett, Matanzas, Peck & Olmsted.
Schooners Washington, Bodine, York River, V. J. Cantwell; O. M. Cusek, Evenham, Washington, Van Brunt & Slagle; Sarah A. Taylor, Davis, Forgwen Monroe, M. Y. Runyon & Co.; A. Thomas, Thomas, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Mary Harris, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, J. Enos; Talcomboy, Robbins, Washington, L. Kenny; Mary Brown, Wood, Boston, Wm. H. Brown & Co.; H. Hawkins, Smith, Richmond, Merrill & Abbott; Wm. Lobdell, Lobdell, Newark, Murray & Kenney; J. M. Boyd, Robinson, Fortress Monroe, S. C. Wheeler & Co.; Bravo, Fenton, York River, J. J. Campbell; Seth Peck, Gardner, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; Restless, Van Sant, Washington, M. Y. Runyon & Co.; Algerath, (Br.,) Brandon, Matanzas, Victor & Duckwitz.

Arrived.

Steamships Kedar, (Br.,) Wylie, Liverpool Nov. 27, and Queenstown 28, at 4 P. M., via Halifax 6th inst., at 8 A. M., with mdse. and 365 passengers to Cunard.
U. S. steam transport Hudson, Alexander, Port Royal Dec. 2, at 1 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had strong northerly gales from Hatteras.
Steamship El Cid, Reimer, from Philadelphia, from this port for Havana, and put into Philadelphia in distress. Ordered back for repairs.
Ship Hendricks, Lincklin, Valencia 26 days, and Gibraltar 23 days, in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Had strong Westerly gales the latter part of the passage.
Ship Mercury, McCann, Havre 44 ds., with mdse. and 127 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage, split sails, etc.
Ship Iona, (of Glasgow,) Hamilton, Glasgow 40 ds., with mdse. to P. Macdonald & Co. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.
Ship Fowa, Watson, Bristol, Eng., 40 ds., with railroad iron, to Dunham, Astor & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook 7th inst.
Ship Australia, Young, Antwerp 39 ds., with mdse. and 416 passengers to Williams & Guion. Two infants died on the passage. Had heavy northerly gales most of the passage; lost sail, split sails, etc. Sept. 12, lat. 42 ds. lon. 39, passed a large ship waterlogged and dismasted, with foremast and bowsprit gone; hailed a pilot-boat ship (supposed to have been but a short time abandoned.
Bark Ann and Alice, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McCulloch, St. Thomas 13 ds., in ballast to Taylor & Bentley. Nov. 27, Peter Carsens, seaman, of Holland, fell from the fore-cross-yard and was lost. Left at St. Thomas.
Bark Hesperus, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Prince, Cow Bay, C. B., 19 ds., with coal, to E. B. Crocker. Had very heavy weather on the passage.
Bark Bombay, Gould, Marseilles 45 ds., with mdse. to master.
Brig Hadley Vicars, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Rankin, Glace Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to H. J. & A. De Wolf.
Brig Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall 16 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Jay.
Brig Hound, (of Halifax,) Anderson, Marseilles 36 ds., and from the Rock 29 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Trumbull, Daniels, Providence.
Schr. Ida, Ingersoll, Bonnyaville 9 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Sons.
Schr. Adeline, Spreary, Bonnyaville 9 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Sons.
Schr. Quickstep, Johnson, Horton, N. S., 21 ds., with plaster to Durrion & Hyde.
Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Prospect, (Br.,) Welch, Prince Edward's Island 15 ds., with oats to Tyson & Smith.
Schr. R. L. Pierce, Pierce, Saco, for Amboy, for Boston.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Randall, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.
Schr. Senator, Arey, Providence.
Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Bangor, with laths.
Schr. Dahlia, Chase, Portland, Me., with copper ore.
Schr. Maryland, Wallace, Providence.
Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Port Jefferson.
Schr. J. Grierson, Harding, Boston.
WIND—Sunset, S. W.
BELOW—Ship Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool Nov. 5.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Rafael, Pinto, (Br.)
Steamers Josephine and Empire.
Ship Glad Tidings.
Barks Excelsior, (Br.,) F. C. Warwick, (Br.)
Brigs Guayma, (Bremen,) Delphin, (Bremen,) Anna, (Br.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Arr. barks Lemuel, from Smyrna; George Durkee and Andromeda; brig Romilie, Cumaires. Below—Ship Constitution, from London.

Spoken, &c.

America—steamship, bound E., 8th inst., lat. 42 35, lon. 66 13—has 340 steerage passengers.
Hecla—steamship, hence for Liverpool, Nov. 21, lat. 51, lon. 30 32.
Isabella Thompson—ship, of Halifax, 6th inst., lat. 44 15, lon. 62 32.
Jane Adams—Br. bark, bound E., Nov. 14, lat. 43 43, lon. 60 30.
Falcon—bark, of Port Elizabeth, from London for Boston, with mainmast gone, 2d inst., lat. 43, lon. 66 30.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I am now finishing a large number of Instruments of splendid tone, in richly carved cases. Price from $600 to $800. Planos up to from $600 to $800. Planos up to from $600 to $800. Every instrument fully warranted. The testimonials of the principal pianists in this City in favor of my new-scale Pianos.
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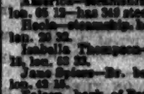

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ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!!!

Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers hear this!

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!

Read the following letter just received this morning by Prof. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, Va., Nov. 25, 1863.

Thomas Holloway, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: Please send me some of your valuable pills for which you will find money inclosed. Soldiers who have used them say they are just the thing for us.

I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhœa, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.

Yours with respect,
ANTHONY OGDEN,
Company D, 20th Michigan regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Let the visitor go to the nearest drug-store and purchase a box of

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OINTMENT
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HASTEN! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!

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